Morning Oregonian.

XVI.—NO. 302. PORTLAND, OREGON: SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1877. PRICE—TEN CENTS.

RAL NEWS.

of the Year.

Jan. 18.—The past year 212 valued at $150,000, have fishing fleet.

Failure.

18.—Chas. H. Gaubert, forme Gardner House, has failed ,000, assets $76,000.

Left.

Jan. 18.—W. H. Rathburn, the absconded after raising con on worthless checks and by is supposed he has gone to,

Blockade Raised.

Jan. 18.—The first freight over railroad for one week, and other trains are the snow blockade being

in a Tunnel.

—A tunnel on the Mar railroad to-night gave way who, it is feared,

Jan. 18.—Mr. Fred May 's arrived Tuesday last, and is

19.—Dispatches say two have been recently The most important where the Spanish under Gen. Modesto The other action of Cienfuegos, south coast, Spanish forces suffered

Senatorial Contest.

—Four unsuccessful to-day, the 71st being 46—within five got 35; Whitthorne 1.

a Senator.

Saunders was to-day on the third joint ballot, Republican and Saunders was the of Nebraska.

—The Senate com its labors, and

New Orleans.

legislature to-day

phase of the in the determina to vote for Elec to-mor where it is and of the latter.

—The Tribune's Boston now by 20

that it was would be elected; was at the State

—Resolutions were by Delmont committee on that the last unfair or illegal are

Counting the Votes.

—Gen. writes a giving a history of the electoral votes, and than by allow count would be

CITY.

Silver Problem.

—Allard, director of writes Dr. Linderman, plan for rendering the uniform, and at par with gold, to establish a dollars and sub The consequences a steady mar of the world, the price paid it is received for coin a great quantity is whenever there is a and a glut immediately the price of silver far Allard says the is ready to change coins at a cheaper rate mints.

CABLE.

deep sensation exists provinces in conse of orders appoint date for beginning each Basque province. at Vittoria, with will impart the civil

Muzzled.

governor has for journals from discussing the under pain of suspension. the municipality of this

Arrested.

Jan. 18.—Smith N. Howes, of Covington, Kentucky, family at the Tecum six months under the arrested to-day on a by the Covington application for extradition that he had altered $200 on the Northern Bank and forged an endorse embezzlement is stated at

Riot.

—At the election in De engaged in a free would not allow the

ARIZONA.

Filibusters.

—A special to the *Union* to-night, says there is from Sonora lately. Two connection with the filibusters, are here, which the rumor that Sonora is to

Revolution.

from Yuma says a hasty deposed Gov. Villagrana, frontier to an intimate previous to the sailing of from La Paz, announces there, from whence he to obtain troops and proba from the general govern himself at San Rafael. He doubt of his ability to obtain

Want of Funds.

Tucson special to-night says are due and unpaid here on and the proper disbursing supplied with funds, when it Congress has appropriated Something is wrong. are sorely pressed. It is in San Francisco.

Business in Divorces.

legislature is running through wholesale, and is called "the

THE COMPROMISE.

Report of the Special Committee.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The report of the joint committee to prepare a measure best calculated to accomplish a lawful counting of the electoral vote and best disposition of all questions connected therewith, starts out with a statement that the subject has been most carefully considered, and they believe the bill accompanying best calculated to effect the desired result. There are various theories of the constitution widely diverse, and though this bill controverts some of them, it does not, in the opinion of the committee, violate any part of the constitution. The constitution requires that the electoral votes shall be counted upon a particular occasion. All will agree that these are the votes of the States, and when found and identified, there is only clerical work to be done in counting them. This bill is therefore directed merely to ascertaining for the purpose and aid of counting what are constitutional votes of respective States, and whatever jurisdiction exists for such purposes, the bill only regulates the method of exercising it. The constitution, our great instrument and security of liberty and order, speaks in the amplest language for all such cases in whatever aspect they may be presented. It declares Congress shall have power to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by the constitution in the government of the United States, or any department or offices thereof. The committee therefore think the law proposed cannot be justly assailed as unconstitutional, by any one, and for this reason we think it unnecessary, whatever may be our individual views, to discuss any of the theories referred to. Our fidelity to the constitution is observed, when we find that the law we recommend is consistent with that instrument. The matter then being a proper subject for legislation, the fitness of the means proposed becomes the next subject of consideration. In all just governments, both public and private rights must be defined and determined by law. This is essential to every idea of such government, and is the characteristic distinction between free and despotic systems. However important it may be whether one citizen or another shall be chief magistrate for the period prescribed upon just theories of civil institutions, it is of far greater moment that the will of the people lawfully expressed in the choice of that office shall be ascertained and carried into effect in a lawful way. It is true, in every operation of a government of laws from the most trivial to the more important, there will always be a possibility that the result reached will not be true. An executive officer may not wisely perform his duty, courts may not truly declare the law, and the legislative body may not enact the best laws; but in either case to resist the act of the executive, the courts or the legislature, acting constitutionally and lawfully within their sphere, would be to put anarchy in the place of government. We think then to provide a clear and lawful means of performing the great and necessary function of government in a time of much public dispute, is of far greater importance than the particular advantage that any man or party may, in course of events, possibly obtain. But we have still endeavored to provide such lawful agencies of decision in the present case as shall be the most fair and impartial possible, under the circumstances. Each of the branches of the legislature and the judiciary are represented in the tribunal in equal proportions. The composition of the judicial part of the commission looks to the selection from different points of the republic, while it is thought to be free from any preponderance of supposable bias, and the addition of the necessary constituent part of the whole commission, in order to obtain an uneven number is left to an agency the farthest removed from prejudice of any existing attainable one. It would be difficult if not impossible to establish a tribunal that could be less subject to party criticisms than such a one. The principle of its constitution, is so absolutely fair, that we are unable to perceive that the most extreme partisan can assail it, unless he prefers to embark his wishes upon the stormy sea of unregulated procedure, hot disputes and dangerous results, that can neither be measured nor defined, rather than upon a fixed and regular course of law that insures peace and order to society. Whatever party may be disappointed in its hopes, the unfortunate circumstance that no provision had been made on the subject before election, has greatly added to the difficulties of the committees in dealing with it, inasmuch as many of the people of the country, members of the respective political parties, will perhaps look with jealousy upon any measure that seems to involve even the possibility of the defeat of their wishes. But it has also led the committees to feel that their members are bound by the highest duty in such case to let no bias or party feeling stand in the way of just, equal and peaceful measures for extricating the question from the embarrassments that at present surround it.

In conclusion, we respectfully beg leave to impress upon Congress the necessity of a speedy determination upon this subject. It is impossible to estimate the material loss the country daily sustains from the existing state of uncertainty. It directly and powerfully tends to unsettle and paralyze business, to weaken public and private credit, and to create apprehensions in the minds of the people that disturb the peaceful tenor of their way and their happiness. It does far more; it tends to bring republican institutions into discredit and to create doubts of the success of our form of government and of the perpetuity of our Republic. All considerations of interest, of patriotism and of justice unite in demanding of the law-making power a measure that will bring peace and prosperity to the country and show that our republican institutions are equal to any emergency, and in this connection we cannot refrain from an expression of our satisfaction that your committees, composed of an equal number of the opposing parties, have fortunately been able to do what has been attempted in vain heretofore, almost unanimously, to agree upon a plan considered by them all to be just, wise and efficient. We accordingly recommend the proposed act to the patriotic and just judgment of Congress.

[Signed] GEO. F. EDMUNDS,
FRED'K. T. FRELINGHUYSEN,
ROSCOE CONKLING,
A. G. THURMAN,
T. F. BAYARD
M. W. RANSOM.
Senate Committee.

H. B. PAYNE,
E. HUNTON,
ABRAM S. HEWITT,
WM. M. SPRINGER,
GEO. W. McCRARY,
GEO. F. HOAR
GEO. WILLARD,
House Committee.

Senator Morton is the only member of the committee who did not sign the report.

The Reading of the Report.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—The *Tribune's* Washington special describing the reading of the committee's plan says: When the report had been read through, the Secretary said it was signed by members of the committee. "Read the names," insisted at least a score of reporters in one breath. They were read, when it was found Morton's name was not there. Of the fourteen members of the joint committee, every one had signed it except the Indiana Senator. All eyes were turned towards him, but he offered no minority report, and said nothing. A buzz of relief from the suppressed excitement that had prevailed, ran through the galleries. Sargent, who came in after the bill had been read, insisted on a second reading. This over, Bogy proceeded to administer a sedative in the form of a tedious speech.

Morton's Course.

Morton stated to one of the House members of the committee this morning, that although he did not sign the report, he should probably say nothing in the Senate to oppose the passing of the bill. He took strong grounds last session against the constitutional power of Congress to throw a settlement of disputed questions growing out of the Presidential elections into the supreme court, or into any tribunal outside of the Houses.

Pacific Coast Senators on the Compromise.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Pacific coast Senators in conversation with representatives of the California associated press to-day, commented upon the electoral compromise bill substantially as follows: Sargent said he was unequivocally opposed to it. Congress had no power to reject any votes that were duly certified by the States, and besides he did not believe it proper to take action which would virtually establish the principle that a party beaten in an election can compel the drawing of straws afterward. The way the tribunal was to be constituted by skipping circuits, &c., plainly indicated that the purpose was to select certain judges on account of their known partisanship, and the four being equally divided in politics, how would they agree upon the fifth. Sargent added, with some feeling, that so far as his observation had extended, the Republicans generally give way in such emergencies and lose what is at stake; as for instance, in the New Jersey legislature a few days ago, when the parties were equally divided, but the Republicans weakened and the Democrats obtained control of the house thereby, securing the election of a Senator. He believed the proposition gives the Democrats the advantage. They would therefore favor it and their votes in connection with a number of Republican Senators who will side with Edmunds and Conkling, would doubtless secure its adoption; but it could not be put through without encountering vigorous opposition.

Booth expressed himself emphatically in favor of the main features of the bill. He said he was profoundly impressed with the necessity of the establishment of some common ground on which the two parties could meet, and he also realized that no one could secure in the present condition of affairs the precise thing that might individually be deemed best. He would have preferred the adoption of his own joint resolution, which carefully separated all the questions of law and of fact, and might have enabled the Supreme Court to reach a conclusion upon the legal question alone, though at the same time it provided that they might go behind these questions if they deemed it essential to do so. The joint committee, however, had been fairly constituted, its members being selected from among the ablest men in both Houses, and the fact that after such prolonged consideration they had been able with substantial unanimity, to agree upon a plan, commended it strongly to his support. Having only heard it read at the clerk's desk, he could only give his first impressions; but he certainly believed its main features were right, and he sincerely hoped he would be able to acquiesce in all its details, as it would be very desirable to pass it through both Houses without the delay and danger involved in amendments.

Mitchell said he was opposed to the bill for various reasons, and should oppose it, even if it related only to future elections. He did not think the supreme court should have anything to do with political matters. He was opposed to the establishment of any tribunal to determine questions concerning the count of the electoral votes outside of Congress itself, and did not believe this sort of plan necessary to avert war. The Republican party could safely stand upon the truth that Hayes and Wheeler are legally and fairly elected. They are, said Mitchell, just as much elected as they will be in case this proposed tribunal shall declare them elected, and no declaration to the contrary can change the legal result already effected. He regarded the whole scheme as an indefensible concession to the Democrats.

Kelly says he believed the joint committee plan provided a just and equitable mode of settling the controversy. There must be some concession on both sides, and this plan gave no advantage to either party. He thought any good cause could safely be committed to such a tribunal, and he was perfectly willing to leave all controverted questions in its hands.

Jones heartily favored the plan. It would give the decisions of all questions at issue into fair hands, and also its adoption by the contending parties would be a grand crowning triumph for civilization and for the stability of Republican institutions. The tribunal selected was dignified and distinguished, and whether their decision were right or wrong the people would cheerfully accept it; if palpably wrong, a just and enlightened public opinion would surely and speedily dismiss from power the party who profited by it. No party could permanently advance its interests by violation of the public conscience, and in his opinion the public look for and demand some plan of settlement like this, that shall give the country repose.

Sharon was not in the Senate to-day, being confined by illness to his room, where he is inaccessible, but in a conversation yesterday he expressed himself a firm believer in the doctrine that Congress cannot go behind a State's certificates, and that the electoral votes must be counted by the presiding officer of the Senate alone. He has recently expressed the opinion that no man can retain power in the Republican party who weakens in the present emergency.

Ex-Senator Stewart favors the committee's plan enthusiastically, considering it the highest evidence of the people's capacity for self-government that any peaceable settlement whatever could be provided. Never in the history of the world has a similar controversy been settled without war.

Sec. Gorham believes that as the presiding officer of the Senate has power under the constitution to open the electoral certificates, it necessarily follows that he has the right to determine which is the rightful return. A majority of the Senate, however, being opposed to this view, and the President *pro tem* having no power to maintain it against their wishes, he can not attempt to put it in force without being instantly deposed. In this posture of affairs, Gorham thinks the proposed compromise is the best settlement that can be effected. He considers it constitutional, and believes it will ensure peace.

The Compromise will Pass.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—While the measure reported by the select committee in regard to the counting of the electoral vote will meet with some opposition in the Senate, it is the general belief that it will receive a handsome majority when a vote is reached. An effort will be made to press it to a vote after a reasonable time for discussion, and several Senators express the belief that the final vote can be taken after a discussion of several days.

Democrats Discuss the Compromise.

After adjournment of the House this afternoon, the Democratic members held a caucus with reference to the bill of the joint committee, rather to discuss the question than to arrive at conclusions. Representative Hunton entered into an elaborate statement concerning its provisions. There existed doubt as to whether such a commission as proposed would have the same power to take testimony as that proposed by committees of the House. Some members are reserved in expression of opinions, wishing first to carefully examine the provisions of the bill before deciding whether they will support it, and others say there is more dissatisfaction with the plan of the committee than appears upon the surface. Democrats, however, will have further consultation upon the subject and hold another caucus Monday afternoon after adjournment of the House.

The Position of Justices Field and Miller.

In view of the fact that Justices Miller and Field are two of the four judges specially designated by the joint committee's bill to be members of the commission, the friends of these gentlemen respectively desire it to be stated that the recently reported conversation with Justice Miller, in which it was alleged he had given public and emphatic views on the Presidential question, is greatly exaggerated; also the published statement that Justice Field at a dinner party at the house of a Republican Senator recently, expressed his opinion, on the Presidential question, or regarding the action of the Louisiana returning board, is entirely untrue. The statement was referred to Senator Edmunds, who authorizes an emphatic denial of the whole story. Justice Field's remarks on that occasion were simply to the effect that he believed there was good sense and patriotism enough in the two Houses of Congress to devise some plan by which all existing or apprehended difficulties could be peaceably and satisfactorily adjusted.

Democratic Statesmen in Consultation.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The Democratic executive committee held a meeting to-night at the residence of Hewitt, and authorized the chairman and secretary to call a meeting of the Democratic national committee at an early day, if they should deem proper to do so, with reference to the resolution adopted by the Democratic convention at Columbus, Ohio, on the 8th of January, requesting the national Democratic committee to call a national convention to meet at Washington City on the 12th of February.

Objections to the Compromise.

There are two classes of objections urged by Republicans against the bill for counting the votes. One is by those who feel that the laws now existing, if executed, will certainly give the Presidency to Hayes. They oppose the bill because they say it is giving up a surety for something that is uncertain, and they remark if the party situation was exactly reversed, no Democrat could be found who would consent a moment to abandon such an advantage as the Republicans possess. The second class of objections is to the bill itself as an unconstitutional or an impolitic measure.

Democrats who oppose the bill do so on the ground generally that the arbitration would take the Presidency from the grasp of Tilden, and they say it would be much better for the Democracy to have Hayes declared President by the President of the Senate than have their candidate defeated by a tribunal that cannot be attacked.

Jerry Black says it is a bad bill. The House committee has been bulldozed. The American Democracy are pigeon-livered, have shown the white feather and run before a gun was pointed at them.

How the Compromise will Affect Parties.

In another dispatch the *Times* says Republicans generally are unwilling to place themselves on the record, while the strongest opposition and warmest support are found on the Democratic side.

Democrats who favor the bill look upon it as an unexpected offering by the Republicans, as a good opportunity to retreat from an attitude of useless opposition to Hayes, which they feel cannot be maintained.

How the Senators Stand.

Price, Maxey, Kelly, and Alcorn all support the compromise. Chafee does not like the bill, but would dislike, in the present emergency, to take the responsibility of defeating it. Johnson, McCreery and Randolph are all undecided. Bayard favors it. Dawes and Boutwell are non-committal. Morton will present dissenting views in the shape of a speech, instead of a minority report.

Cameron, of Wisconsin, Withers and Booth also favor as an expedient in the interest of peace.

Ingalls said he liked it as well as he would any prize package document, and did not believe it necessary to hunt the country over to find supreme judges in favor of Tilden for President.

Sargent said he was unalterably opposed to the measure.

Eaton said the constitution and laws make the two Houses of Congress the tribunal to count, but would lay aside his individual preference and assent to the passage of the bill. He characterized the report as able, plausible and fair, and he believed Republicans can not wisely reject it.

Wallace favors it, and says it gives Congress a sort of theoretical, though not practical, supervision over the work of the commission, which will probably do away with any constitutional objections, while the bill is practically the same as enacted by Federalists in 1800 (?) and is merely a temporary expedient to tide over present emergency. As such he will vote for it.

Gordon says it may be the best they can do, but he does not like it as he at present understands it.

Allison is inclined to be opposed to the bill. Patterson is understood to be opposed to it. West is inclined to look favorably upon it, but has not fully decided what he will do.

Christiancy thought the committee had proceeded in a spirit of perfect fairness toward both parties. He thought he would support it.

What Senator Ferry Says.

Ferry says it will relieve him of a grave responsibility if it becomes a law, though he will not shrink from duty.

Garfield Opposes the Bill.

Garfield said the proposition seemed to him like mortgaging the future to get over a present hitch. He don't know how the bill may be interpreted, but if it proposes to give the commission power to go behind the returns from a State and investigate the manner in which elections were carried, thus denying to the State the constitutional right to appoint its own electors in its own way, he should feel bound to oppose it.

Congressman Kelly Accepts.

Kelly said his personal conviction is that the President of the Senate possessed the full constitutional right to count the electoral vote, but there is such a demand from the people for immediate settlement of the pending question, he is disposed to lay aside his individual preference and to assent to the passage of the bill. He characterized the report as able, plausible and fair, and believed Republicans cannot wisely reject it.

The President's Opinion.

The President said in conversation he had not had time to examine the bill carefully and critically, but on general principles he approved of a measure of the character alluded to, and if not objectionable in detail, or if it did not contain provisions at variance with the spirit and letter of the constitution he would accord to it his prompt approval. He said from the beginning he had felt no apprehension as to the final result, as he has always had great faith in the intelligence and patriotism of the American people. There have been threatenings and incipient violences, of revolutionary purposes in some quarters, to meet which he had taken proper means of precaution, and for which he will keep prepared until his responsibility is at an end. He said he was much encouraged by the prospect of a peaceful solution of the difficulty between the two parties in Congress. They are willing to trust it in the hands of a commission nearly impartial and bound by an oath to decide according to the constitution and laws.

The Herald Enthusiastically Supports the Compromise.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—The *Herald* editorially enthusiastically favors the committee's plans.

How Luttrell Stands.

The *Sun's* Washington special says Luttrell would be for the bill if he could be convinced that the power conferred on the tribunal would enable it to probe all these returning board frauds to the bottom. He thought the committee having once agreed upon the common basis of adjustment of their differences, it will not be difficult to bring about a final settlement. He remarked the initial steps are always the most difficult. What follows is easy. The country is now in a condition to begin a period of unexampled prosperity, founded on correct principles of business and a proper standard of value, and all that is wanting is an amicable and satisfactory settlement of the Presidential question.

Extreme Partisans Scared.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—The *Tribune's* Washington special speaking of the committee's plans, says it is a curious fact, extreme partisans on both sides in the House of Representatives, express belief that this bill by its operation will give the election to their opponent.

The Prospect.

The *World's* Washington special on the committee's plans says Banks opposes; Crittendon supports it. Congressmen from New York City favor the bill almost with unanimity, as do most, if not all, Democratic Congressmen from the State. Indications are from a surface glance at the opinions of Senators such as has been made in the House, that the bill will probably command in the Senate relatively a larger vote than in the House.

Opinions in the House.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—In the House, Hurd, Wallace, Southard, Hill and others opposed the bill, some saying it is an outrage on the Democratic party, others that it is unconstitutional.

Douglass, of Virginia, profanely says, "I will see it in —— before I vote for it.

Watterson is not pleased with it, but will not make a fight.

Tarbox says: "No department of the government can abrogate any of its proper functions in favor of anybody. I prefer Hayes should be counted in, and let the Republican party take the responsibility of their fraudulent count, than that Congress should stultify itself by delegating any of its powers to any one."

Cox elegantly says, "I want to let the matter soak till morning before I express a decided opinion, for I would like to consider whether we can give any of our powers to any other fellows, and who these fellows are,"

The Plan will be Adopted.

Almost an universal belief in Washington political circles to-night is that the committee's plan will be adopted in both Houses by overwhelming majorities.

The Chicago Tribune Approves the Compromise.

CHICAGO, Jan. 18.—The *Tribune* editorially commenting on the plan proposed by the joint special committee on the electoral question, says, that though the scheme is not perfect, it is better than civil war, and better than the Mexican plan of duplicate governments. It is acceptable as settling the threatened violence in Louisiana and South Carolina, as well as determining the Presidential election. The *Tribune* expresses great confidence in the honesty of the persons who will constitute the tribunal, and bespeaks for the country a peaceful acquiescence in their verdict.

The Chicago Times Opposes, of Course.

The *Times* considers the bill unsatisfactory to everybody, and only a temporary expedient to bridge over a chasm. It characterizes the plan proposed as dishonest and unconstitutional, besides it virtually leaves the President making power in the hands of the 15th man, the Supreme Justice, who is yet to be named.

What the New York Papers Say this Morning.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20—5:44 A. M.—Comments of the morning papers on the committee's plan: The *Times* says it does not seem to have occurred to the House of Representatives that the powers which the majority of the House claim to exercise over the choice of electors of States, find no warrant in the Constitution, and that the framers of that instrument took every precaution to guard against any interference by Congress with the legally declared verdict of the electoral colleges; nor do they appear to have grasped the fact that the only powers delegated by the plan are those of the Vice President of the United States, and that the only fatal objections which can be urged against it, are that it places the functions of that officer in the hands of a commission whose origin is unconstitutional as its composition is unwise. After a little reflection it will probably be discovered that a tribunal constituted on a strict party basis can only reach a decision either by aid of chance selection of the fifth judge of Supreme Court, or by what will be called the treachery of some of the Senators or Representatives composing court. In any case, the next President must owe his election, under the proposed plan, to influence, which will be strongly tainted by personal cowardice or self-interest, and will, by the disappointed party probably be associated with corrupt intrigue. The gross folly of exposing Judges of the Supreme Court to such imputations will not certainly be redeemed by any temporary lull which the bill will interpose to the strife of opposing factions. The *Times* continues: It is not a compromise, as Edmunds says, so far as the Republicans are concerned; it is more than a compromise; it is an abandonment of the position they were entitled to hold,—a surrender of the method sanctioned by usage, and which protects the right of the States to determine the regularity of their respective votes; it is, moreover, a surrender which, instead of quietly settling the points in dispute, lays the foundation for much bitterness and discontent, and drags into the mire of partisanship the judges of the Supreme court, at a time when they, of all men, should be protected from the taint of the two great parties whose interests are involved. The Democrats alone have reason to rejoice.

The *World* will not believe the Federal Constitution cannot endure the strain of a closely contested presidential election, and that to meet the emergency which adherence to the letter of the instrument might readily have overcome, it is considered necessary to construct a rickety piece of machinery, which will neither harmonize with other parts of the system nor contribute to the faith of the people in sagacity of their rulers. The worst feature of the plan is that which constitutes five of supreme court judges arbitrators between the two branches of Congress. Under no possible circumstances can they reach a conclusion that will be acceptable to both parties. How they are to choose the fifth judge, who will be the controlling member of the commission, we can only guess. Judges are, at best, but mortals, and at least one of the four indicated by the joint commission is reported to be a partisan of no very scrupulous character. How then are the four judges, known to be evenly divided in their political sympathies, to agree in regard to the selection of the fifth? He will probably be drawn by lot, and to constitute the latter a maker of the next President is to bring the supreme court into contempt, to destroy faith in the future of the judges mixed up in the transaction, and to awaken in one or the other of the political parties a feeling that its rights have been violated and its interests betrayed.

The *Tribune* says it is an unmistakable fact that the news of an agreement, no matter on what basis, constitutional or unconstitutional was received by many people with great delight. We do not regard the question which candidate is to be declared elected as of so much consequence, since circumstances will to some extent make the victory of either a barren one; but we do not believe this report provides a constitutional method to count the electoral vote, and shall regret its adoption, as a precedent full of peril. First, it is revolutionary. It sets up a United States returning board, clothed with powers not conferred by the constitution upon any man or body of men. Second, it involves the possibility of an election, either by a cheat or by lot. It is at least possible the leaders of one party or the other have private knowledge as to the position and probable action of some member of the contemplated commission which they believe will insure their success. The fifth judge will probably be Davis and in view of his past intrigues with Democratic leaders, Republicans would hesitate to accept him as an impartial judge. If the two Republicans insist upon Justice Bradley one of two things must happen, either the dispute will not be settled at all, and in that event the commission can not be constituted, or it will be settled by lot. Third, The commission, if instituted, will have power to investigate, send for persons and papers, which is a great nuisance, and involve the labor of weeks or months. It would be infamous to require them to decide without full information. After mentioning other defects which will probably render the whole scheme valueless, the *Tribune* proceeds: When all is done, we have set aside the constitution of the United States, which requires that the votes of such electors as the States may appoint shall be counted, and not such votes as a U. S. returning board may accept; we have established a precedent, under which, if a special election should be held on November next, precisely the same machinery could be used to delay the declaration of the result until after the next 4th of March, when the President of the Senate could take another lease of power, and the people must go through the farce of a third election.

The *Sun* is silent.

The *World* says. We do not believe the framers of our fundamental law intended the President of the Senate to be anything more than an official receiver, keeper and opener of the electoral certificates. These things done, his functions are all exhausted, and the two Houses have complete and exhaustive jurisdiction of the whole business. All powers of examination, verification, listing and counting, which the constitution or laws allow, or supply, reside in the two Houses. When a certificate is opened, the votes do not count themselves. They must be counted. That counting is an act in which both Houses must concur or there is no count. As it is the lower house which makes the President if the electoral colleges fail to make him, its authority in that matter is supreme, and the Senate cannot interfere with that authority any more than the lower house can with making of a Vice President. Therefore, the lower house must, for itself as a House, examine, count and ascertain if any person has a majority of votes for President. These are our opinions by which we are compelled to test the mode just recommended by the joint committee, and we don't see how it is possible to reconcile with those opinions the rule that a single return [illegible] both bodies concur [illegible] that the [illegible] of [illegible] is to stand unless both Houses [illegible] have no [illegible] objection, of course, to the personal character and quality of the [illegible], none whatever.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Meeting of the Turkish Grand Council.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 18.—The Grand Council of the Empire met to-day. The first three hours of the sitting was occupied in reading a statement of events which have occurred since the outbreak of the insurrection in Herzegovina. [illegible] Pasha then made a speech, in the course of which, he gave an account of the [illegible] and concessions which the Porte, in a spirit of conciliation has made upon points where the Constitution would not thereby be infringed. [illegible] of the situation, and spoke of the [illegible] of the plenipotentiaries and the possibility of war, the horrors attending it, the injury it would do to the internal affairs of the country and the impossibility of procuring funds for a war, and the fact that Turkey could not rely upon [illegible] followed, the most noteworthy being made by Greek and Armenian [illegible]. All the speakers [illegible] the idea of accepting the European proposals. Midhat Pasha [illegible] pointed out the gravity of the crisis and the extreme which would result from war. After hearing all the speakers, the council unanimously rejected the proposals amid shouts of "death before dishonor!"

LONDON, Jan. [illegible] Constantinople to the [illegible]

The danger of the situation [illegible] before the council [illegible] the Sultan's brother-in-law, Ahmand Damad, as well as by Mehemet Pasha. Safvet Pasha dwelt upon the [illegible] Europe, an [illegible] Russian quarrel [illegible] the United States, might stop the transmission of arms and ammunition which had been ordered in that country for Turkey. Two hundred and thirty-seven dignitaries and officials were present at the council. A protocol of the proceedings were drawn up, to which all who took part in the council affixed their signatures.

Roumania will be Neutral.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—A Vienna correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphs that advices have been received from Bucharest that the Roumanian government has resolved to declare [illegible] neutral in the event of war between Russia and Turkey.

Russia wants Austria to be Neutral.

BERLIN, Dec. 1.—A telegram to the *Times* says: Russia is endeavoring to secure the neutrality of Austria in the event of war. It remains to be seen, however, whether these new negotiations are more than an attempt to threaten Turkey with a sense of imminent danger.

Austria Borrows Money.

A *Times'* correspondent at Paris reports that the Austrian government has concluded a loan of seventy million florins gold, with various London, Vienna and Paris banks. This loan is the balance of one hundred and ten million florins, which the Reichsrath authorized the minister of finance to raise.

THE TERRITORIES.

A semi-weekly mail has been ordered between Seattle and LaConner.

The new three masted schooner at Port Ludlow is about ready to launch.

The Governor of Idaho has appointed, and the council has confirmed John Huntoon, Territorial treasurer, and Joseph Perrault, controller.

The Lewiston *Teller* figures up its expenses and income from subscriptions and advertisements, and says it must have $215 worth of job work during the year to come out even.

The Lewiston *Teller* of January 13th, says: "Both the Snake and Clearwater rivers have been rising for several days. The latter is so much swollen that ferrying was suspended at Silcott's ferry."

Capt. Hammond, at Port Townsend, has been for several years engaged in putting up salmon and herring. For the past few years herring fishery has been the specialty. He turns out 20,000 boxes of smoked herring per annum, equal in flavor and as well cured as the best Eastern brands. He also largely engages in the manufacture of oil, by pressing the herring, producing an average of 2,000 gallons per month.

The Boise *Statesman* says: "Mr. Legh. R. Freeman, editor of the *Ogden Freeman*, will visit this city in a few days for the purpose of interesting the people in the building of the Portland, Dalles, Salt Lake and South Pass railroad. The prospects for this road are more flattering than they ever have been, and we are glad to know that Mr. Freeman is coming to visit this section of the Territory on this important subject."

Lewis Myers, an insane man, took French leave from the hospital at Steilacoom last Monday, and also took passage on the steamer *Zephyr* for Olympia, to interview the Governor of Washington Territory. Dr. Sparling telegraphed for his arrest, and Sheriff Billings called upon Mr. Myers in the Governor's office and held the unfortunate man till Thursday morning, on which occasion he accompanied him to the hospital.

PACIFIC COAST NEWS.

CALIFORNIA.

San Francisco Stock Market.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 19.—Ophir 21¼, Mexican 17¼, G & C 13, B & B 32, California 44¼, Savage 9, Con Va 45¼, Chollar 66, K & N 5c, Point 6¼, Jacket 13, Imperial (assessment delinquent) 1 77½, Kentuck 7¼, Alpha 18, Belcher 8¼, Sierra Nevada 8¼, Utah 12, Bullion [illegible], Exchequer 5, Overman 58¼, Confidence 7¼.

EVENING BOARD.—Con Con 20, Belmont 2¼, Leopard 4, Union 3¼, Julia 4¼, Caledonia 10¼, New York 75c, S Hill 4½, Knickerbocker 85c, Occidental 1½, Dardanelles 1¼, Baltimore 2, Dayton 1¼, Sheridan 3¼, Washington 1¼, Bullion 10, California 44, [illegible] 85c, Trojan 45c, [illegible] Con Va 66c, [illegible] Island 55c, [illegible] Andes 1¼, [illegible] Justice 11¼, [illegible] Gila 55c, [illegible]

It is reported that the [illegible]

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. [illegible] mountains has been [illegible] train with [illegible] on the Union Pacific [illegible] of Verdi [illegible] the track. [illegible]

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 19.—The [illegible] telegraphed of the failure of J. C. Duncan, of Pacific Stock [illegible] the name. J. C. Duncan is not [illegible] the stock board, does not deal [illegible] has not failed, but is [illegible] Savings Bank.

A. P. HOTALING & CO.

OLD BOURBON WHISKY

HARE & JOSEPHI

CHAS. REBSTOCK & CO.

Importers of Foreign Wines & Liquors.

SONOMA VINEYARD

KING & CHAPMAN,

Notaries Public, Commissioners of Deeds

CONVEYANCERS,

REAL ESTATE AND GENERAL AGENTS

PORTLAND

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

ROOMS,

Corner of Stark and First streets,

(Over Ladd & Tilton's Bank.)

Over 7,000 Volumes.

And over 100 Papers and Periodicals.

MONTHLY DUES $1 00—QUARTERLY DUES, $3

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The Daily Oregonian.

SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 20, 1877.

PARTY POLITICS—ITS METHODS AND RESULTS.

In the olden time, before the spoils system polluted the fountains of political power and debauched the political conscience of the country, there were parties, and the popular elections were influenced more or less by party considerations. But party lines were then drawn with special reference to questions of national policy, and the party contests involved no such personal and intense feeling of interest as to tempt to fraudulent and corrupt practices as a means to success. The achievement of a victory was not then, as it has been ever since the inauguration of the spoils system, the signal for a general rush of the victors for appointments to office, for favors in government contracts, for positions as contract brokers and office brokers between the government and the hungry crowd who have "worked" in the election. But the incoming of the spoils system changed all this. It intensified partisanship by making it a business matter with the class who are naturally the most active and unscrupulous in politics. Men "work" in elections now, because they are hired to do so, by direct payment of money, or by promises of being paid out of the public treasury in the way of jobs. The party is used simply as an instrument for carrying out the bargains of political hucksters, and of course the general character of political management is degraded to the low level of the purposes for which it is carried on. The rights of the people are nothing, the purity of the ballot-box is nothing, the sacredness of the constitutions and institutions of State and national governments is nothing to the scurvy race who trade themselves into control of the party machinery.

Now is a good time to study this party business. Its methods and their results can be contemplated at the same moment, in the light of present facts. Its methods are presented in the manner of conducting the recent election of Presidential electors, and its results, in the state of the country. Does anybody suppose that if the election had been simply, or in the main, a patriotic contest over honest differences with respect to questions of constitutional right and government policy, instead of a scramble by the party politicians for the patronage of the government—for office and pelf—the Democratic frauds in New York or the Republican frauds in Philadelphia would have disgraced the country? Is anybody simple enough to imagine the violence and crime by which the Democratic vote in many of the Southern States was swelled beyond all proportion consistent with honesty, or the shamelessly corrupt and villainously dishonest means resorted to by the Republicans in some of those States to overcome the Democratic vote, would have occurred if the inspiration of the campaign had not been the hope of political plunder? Certainly not. The patent infamies of the campaign and the opprobrium it has brought on the American people, are all due to the debauching influence of a partisanship based on the most vulgar of all human ambitions.

And what of the general results? The answer suggests itself to every reader at once. An election tainted, nay, saturated through and through with corruption has brought the country to the very brink of a precipice where, to go forward by the usual methods seems to promise nothing but destruction, and where there is no such thing as retracing its steps to safe ground. Patriotism calls a halt, and demands that since we can neither go backward nor forward, we must turn aside and try to save ourselves by some indirect and untried path. The danger of the situation is imminent and overpowering. The people stand and tremble, while the few statesmen at the Capital, whose patriotism has made them the mark of party enmity, rush to the [illegible] and [illegible] the party whips to rein up, before the last fearful plunge is taken. Some of the party men, just awakened to the gravity of the situation into which they have done their bad best to bring the country, nobly lend a hand to assist in extricating it, and there is hope that, "with a long pull, and a strong pull, and a pull altogether," the calamity may be averted.

If partisanship stopped here and left patriotism unembarrassed in its efforts to rescue the nation, the facts, so fresh in memory, out of which the peril arises, are all-sufficient, it would seem, to be a lasting warning against the system of politics which has produced such fruits. But partisanship does not stop here. It is not yet ready to abandon the field of its mischievous triumphs. Though the better class of party politicians—or the less bad of them, to speak with greater precision—are rising above party, there are still found prominent individuals who antagonize every effort to avert the disaster, and insist upon plunging the country into the gulf that yawns before it. Look over the report of the attitude of different Senators and Representatives in Congress, toward the plan devised by the joint committee for counting the electoral votes, and note who they are that oppose it. They are the extreme partisans, and generally the notorious political robbers. You could have called off the list, with scarcely a mistake, simply by considering the character of the men, without the assistance of the report. A low political character, coupled, in perhaps a majority of the cases, with a lower private character, is the distinguishing feature of their reputations. Will they stop before the work of ruin is completed? We believe the people will compel them to stop by setting them and their pretensions aside; but that is the only way to put an end to the evils their ascendency brings upon the country. The party politician must be ordered to the rear, and his place at the front filled by men in whom the sentiment of patriotism has influence enough, at least, to make them reliable friends of the country in time of danger, or the present difficulties will prove neither the last nor the worst that are in store.

The fare on the boats from Albany to Corvallis, is only 50 cents.

OREGON'S POSITION ON THE ELECTORAL COMPROMISE.

Senator "Mitchell's" opposition to the plan agreed upon by the joint committee for the settlement of the Presidential difficulties, ought not to surprise any person. It is in perfect keeping with his style of statesmanship. His thoughts upon the subject centre upon the question of the probable effect of the settlement on his command of Federal patronage. The "true inwardness" of his class of politicians is disclosed in the dispatch which says nearly all the extreme partisans think the plan, if carried out, will result in the success of the candidate of the opposite party. The writer of that dispatch mentions the fact as something rather remarkable, but by so doing he only discloses how superficial have been his observations of human nature. The extreme partisan naturally thinks he has a clear case, if he can only have the decision put through by his methods; and he, therefore, distrusts every proposition that looks to taking it out of his power to apply his methods. This accounts for the misgivings of the extremists on both sides. But while it is perfectly natural for Senator "Mitchell" to take the ground he does, it can not but be regarded as misfortune to our State that he does take that ground. Be his influence much or little—a matter about which there is some dispute here, though we have not noticed much discussion on it at the East—the people of Oregon, who are an orderly and law-abiding people, and whose prosperity and happiness ought to be considered as above all party success or control of official patronage, have a right to be truly represented in this delicate and dangerous emergency. They are willing to submit a just cause to a just court, but they are not willing to contend for a case which they can not safely submit to a just court, especially if by contending they endanger the peace and prosperity of themselves and the whole nation. The Republicans of Oregon, almost unanimously, we take it, believe Hayes has been elected President, but we are persuaded they are not so wrapped up in their party and so warped by political prejudice as to insist on his being declared elected, in case a tribunal so manifestly fair and so eminently qualified to settle the vexed question should decide otherwise. Reasonable persons are apt to doubt the correctness of their own conclusions, formed upon imperfect and incomplete evidence of the facts, when they find them overruled by others who have all the facts before them, and who are distinguished for the qualities and qualifications necessary to the formation of a just judgment. If the Republican claim in this contest will not bear the scrutiny of such a tribunal as that proposed to be created by the bill presented by the joint committee, it is certainly too weak to base a war upon, or to justify the continuation of the present state of political siege, by which the sense of security is destroyed, public and private confidence and credit impaired, and business paralyzed.

The New York *Times*, this morning discusses the electoral vote bill in an easy and airy vein, saying the House of Representatives seems to have forgotten that the power proposed to be delegated to the commission by the bill is the power conferred by the constitution on the President of the Senate. The *Times* seems strangely to have forgotten that the entire Democratic and a large proportion of the Republican party deny that such power is conferred on the President of the Senate by the constitution. This flippant way of discussing the question is very convenient, as it requires neither research nor thought; but it is not the style of discussion that is going to settle the controversy. It is easy enough to construct an argument whose logic is absolutely conclusive of the controversy, if one may only be allowed to assume the very point in dispute as his major premise. By the way, speaking of things that seem to have been forgotten, have these Republicans who talk so glibly about the right of the President of the Senate to count the votes, and about the unconstitutionality of going behind the certificates of the State authority forgotten that Cronin has a regular certificate from the Governor of Oregon, in exact accordance with both the State and United States statutes? and have they forgotten that Hayes must have all three of Oregon's votes, to be elected? If there is no going behind the certificates, how is he to get these three votes? We confess this conundrum has puzzled us not a little. It will not do to say Secretary Chadwick's certificates are there, showing how the people voted, unless it is conceded that there is power to go behind the regular certificates, for in no other way can Chadwick's certificates be considered. They are no part of the regular certificates, presented by law, and are utterly useless unless the inquiry may go behind the regular certificates. It has seemed to us, that so far from giving away their case, by the plan proposed by the committee, the Republicans will vastly improve their position; for if the count is to be a strictly ministerial act, based on the returns provided for by law, the Republicans have simply no chance at all.

DIED:

In this city, Jan. 19, at 7:30 P. M., Willie W., only child of W. W. and H. L. Spaulding, aged 11 years, 7 months and 2 days.

Boston and Lowell, Mass., papers please copy.

In Salem, of membranous croup and diphtheria, Jan. 7, A. H. Rockwell, aged 2 years and 3 months Jan. 14, Perry Albert, aged 11 months and 3 days, children of J. L. and H. Green.

Chicago papers please copy.

NEW TO-DAY.

Hosiery, All Wool and Cotton, and a new supply of Corsets, just received at 107 Third street, by JOHN WILSON

REFEREE'S SALE OF LANDS,

On SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1877,
At 10 o'clock A. M.,
At the Court House,

I WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION, the north half of the

PROEBSTEL FARM,

near Albina. It will be sold in parcels, three of 40 acres each, and one of 7 acres. See full description in Weekly Oregonian. Ten per cent. down balance when sale is confirmed.

For information apply to CATLIN & KILLIN, Plaintiffs Attorneys, or C. W. BURRAGE, Referee.
ja20d7d

NEW TO-DAY.

[illegible]

FIFTH GRAND
MASQUERADE BALL!
OF THE
Portland Turn Verein,
AT
TURN HALLE,
ON
Monday, February 12, 1877.

PRICES OF ADMISSION FOR

Gents, (Masked)......$2 00
Ladies, (Masked)......1 00
Reserved Seats......1 00

Gents' and Ladies' Mask Tickets can be had of Alisky & Hegele and of the Committee of Arrangements. Reserved Seats only at Alisky & Hegele's.

PRIZES WILL BE AWARDED TO
The most Elegant Lady and Gent Mask.
The most Comical Lady and Gent Mask.

☞ Orders for Hacks left with Alisky & Hegele or the Committee will be promptly attended to.

Doors will be opened at 7 o'clock. Grand March of Masks at 8½.

☞ All Masks must identify themselves to the Committee.

☞ No admittance for hoodlums, bunkos or other relative *doubtful* characters.

The Committee:
P. WAGNER, H. W. DILG, S. P. HOEFER,
W. MAST, J. ZINSLY.

Sacred = Concert.

Vierzehnte theatraliſche
Abend-Unterhaltung
der dramatiſchen Section des P. T. Turnvereins in der Turnhalle,
Sonntag, den 21. Januar.

Zur Aufführung kommt:
Sonntagsjäger oder Verbleft!
Geſangspoſſe in 1 Akt von Kaliſch & Moſer.
Ouverture für Zither und Guitarre
zu „Dichter und Bauer" von F. v. Suppé,
Hierauf
Geſang-Baß-Solo.
Das Salz der Ehe.
Dramatiſcher Scherz in 1 Akt von A. Görner.
Eintritts-Preiſe:
Parterre 50 Cents; Gallerie 25 Cents;
Kinder die Hälfte.
Anfang präzis 8 Uhr.
Anfang präzis 8 Uhr.

Reſervirte Sitze ſind [illegible] den Nachmittagsſtunden in der Halle zu haben und Erfriſchungen während der Zwiſchenpauſe auf der Gallerie.
Um zahlreichen Beſuch bittet achtungsvoll
Die dramatiſche Section des P. T. V.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST E. Smith, late of this city, are requested to present the same, with affidavit attached, previous to Feb. 1, 1877, to Parrish & Cornell for adjustment.
E. J. NORTHRUP, Assignee.

BUILDING FOR SALE.

THE BLACKSMITH, WAGON AND PAINT SHOP buildings on the corner of Jefferson and Front streets, are for sale at a very low price, with a favorable lease of the ground to run till the fall of 1879; also two spring wagons and one dozen bent shafts. Enquire of E. J. NORTHRUP, Assignee.

Just Received.
A full Stock of California and Oregon Can Fruits.
Also, California & English Pickles.

For sale by HACHENEY & STEMME,
Dealers in First Class Groceries,
Corner Taylor and First sts.

ASTONISHING RESULTS

CONTINUE FROM THE USE OF WARNER'S HAIR REMEDY. It produces new natural hair on shining scalps. Falling hair checked in a few days. Those having used it will vouch for its merits. To produce Hair, $2 00 a bottle; to check falling hair, $1 00 a bottle. Call or address MRS. E. S. WASS, 50 Morrison st., Portland. ja18d1m

RUMMELIN & GUTJAHN,
56 First Street, between Stark and Oak,
PORTLAND, OREGON,
Manufacturers, Wholesale, and Retail Dealers in
FURS.
Offer a Complete Stock of
Ladies', Misses' and Gentlemen's Furs,
In great variety from the costly RUSSIA SABLE down to the cheap French Coney.
An Extra Fine Quality of
SEAL & MINK SACQUES.
A Large Assortment of
FUR TRIMMINGS.
A Fine Lot of
BUGGY AND BUFFALO ROBES.
Every Article Guaranteed.

All of which will be sold at extremely LOW PRICES. o24d3m2p

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS ARE CAUTIONED against negotiating certain promissory notes for Three Thousand Seven Hundred and Fifty Dollars each, dated Victoria, B. C., December 14, 1870, given to L. L. Leathers by Charles Morton, William Stirling and Rob. Lipsett, as payment will be contested.
C. MORTON,
W. STIRLING,
R. LIPSETT,
Per JOSHUA DAVIES.

Also, a certain promissory note of the same date, given to said L. L. Leathers, for the sum of Two Thousand Five Hundred dollars, drawn by W. P. Sayward, as payment will be contested.
J. P. DAVIES,
for W. P. SAYWARD.
Tenino, W. T., Jan. 17, 1877. ja18d6tw2m

SUGARS & RICE!

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM HONOLULU, ex "Jane A. Falkinburg,"

Three Thousand Kegs Sugars,
From the following Plantations:
Kohala, Haiku, Hamakua, And Hawaiian Mills.

Also, 200 bags of the best quality TABLE RICE, which we offer in lots to suit.
d27p1m ALLEN & LEWIS.

SAN JUAN COUNTY, W. T.
Farms and Sheep Runs
FOR SALE OR LEASE.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS AGENT FOR THE Sale or Lease of several valuable FARMS and SHEEP RUNS, situated on San Juan and Orcas Islands. Address
E. O. WARBASS,
San Juan Island, W. T.
ja18d3m

AMUSEMENTS.

ORO FINO THEATER.
J. AL. SAWTELLE......Lessee and Manager

Positively Last Night!

Grand Citizens' Testimonial BENEFIT to
MISS ANNIE FIRMIN!

Last appearance of the Favorite Actor,
MR. JOHN JACK.

SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2 O'CLOCK,
The Great New York Ledger Drama, the
HIDDEN HAND.
With the Great Plantation Scene!

SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 20, 1877
Will be presented the great Sensational Drama of
[illegible]
OR, DEATH AT THE WHEEL.

BERTHA BASCOMB......Miss ANNIE FIRMIN.
JASPER CARTER, a Millionaire..Mr. JOHN JACK

To conclude with the Operatic Burletta of the
PRIMA DONNA FOR AN HOUR!
JENNY, with Operatic selections "Good bye Sweetheart." And Tyrolean Warbler...... ANNIE FIRMIN

PRICES AS USUAL.

Reserved seats can be obtained at Morse's Palace of Art, First street, without extra charge.

[illegible]
OF THE
Independent German School Association,
AT TURN HALLE,
Monday, Jan. 22, 1877.

TICKETS......$1 50

GRAND SELECT MASK BALL!
POSITIVELY THE LAST!

A Grand Bal Masque will be given on
FRIDAY EVENING, JANUARY 26, 1877,
At the Old Club Rooms,
One door south of the Holton House.

Persons wishing invitations can have them by addressing W. J. T., Postoffice, or at the door.

DANCING ACADEMY,
Brick Building,
Corner of Morrison and Second Streets.
Entrance on Second.
Classes—Monday and Thursday Evenings.
Children's Class—Saturday at 2 o'clock.
GOOD TEACHERS AND GOOD MUSIC.

DANCING SCHOOL!
At ODD FELLOWS' HALL,
EAST PORTLAND.
Classes every Wednesday Evening, commencing at 8 o'clock.
Competent Teachers and Good Music.
ja18d1m

GRAND OPENING
OF THE
[illegible]

Elegant Display
OF
LADIES' SUITS,
CLOAKS
FANCY [illegible]
[illegible]

JOS. HARRIS & SON,
FIRST STREET,
Near Morrison.

A LARGE SHIPMENT
OF
BLANK BOOKS!
Just received per "Geo. W. Elder,"
Fresh Stock,
Lowest Prices.
AT
J. K. GILL'S,
75 First St.

A. L. FRANCIS,
DEALER IN
Pianos and Organs.
The World Renowned
"WEBER,"
Which has no Equal.
The "Standard Organ,"
Most Beautiful in Design. Most Musical in Tones, Most Durable in Workmanship, as is also the
Grand Square Sherman & Hyde Piano,
The Store Piano and German Upright.

We keep no store and pay no rent, which enables us to sell at Prices and on Terms never before known. Address P. O. Box 235, Portland, Oregon. ja6d1m

$5.00 REWARD

WILL BE PAID FOR THE GLASSES TAKEN from the Pilot House of the Railroad Ferry about Christmas time. Movable lenses, and under the leather on the frame is scratched "Jones." ja16d6t

DRY GOODS, MILLINERY, ETC.

CLARKE & HENDERSON.

We are in receipt of a very Large Assortment of
MEN'S UNDERWEAR,
Ties, Shirts, (Hathaway),
Gloves of Dent, Allcroft & Co's celebrated make,
&c., &c.
This Department of our Stock is now replete with everything that is useful and ornamental in
FURNISHINGS
and we mean to keep it so.
CLARKE & HENDERSON.

JUST RECEIVED
AT
[illegible] WRINKLE & Co's
NEW
[illegible]
Corner Salmon and First Streets.
A LARGE STOCK OF
DRESS GOODS,

In all the New Shades, at 25c per yd. and upwards.
FINE FRENCH BLACK CASHMERES, 40 in. wide, $1 per yd.
FINE FRENCH COL'D CASHMERES, in all the new shades, at reduced rates.
BLACK ALPACAS, 25c per yd. and upwards.
BLACK and COL'D EMPRESS CLOTHS.
A full Stock of Bleached and Brown SHEETINGS, in all widths.
COTTON and WOOL FLANNELS, at prices below competition.
WATERPROOFS, in Plaids and Plain colors, 75c to $1 25 per yd.
FELT SKIRTS, 75c and upwards.
COTTON and WOOL HOSIERY, all qualities.
A good quality Two-Button KID GLOVE, $1 00 per pair.
Best quality French Two-Button KID GLOVE, $1 50 per pair.
1000 Articles of FANCY GOODS, too numerous to mention.
Ladies' and Gents' FURNISHING GOODS, all prices.

We guarantee our Goods to be just as represented and we DEFY COMPETITION.
J. F. D. WRINKLE & CO.,
Cor. First and Salmon sts.

REMOVAL.
MRS. CHAS. T[illegible]HNOR'S
Novelty and Fancy Goods Store
TO 1[illegible] FIRST STREET,
Between Morrison and Yamhill.
READ OUR PRICE LIST:

Ladies' Merino Vest and Drawers from 75 cts. upwards.
Woolen Jackets $1 00 and upwards.
Children's do. 75 cents.
Corsets, from 50c to $5 00.
Ladies' Muslin Underwear, Aprons, Spanish Lace Barbes, Cardinal Ties.
And everything else in the Fancy Goods line sold at reduced rates.
N. B.—MASQUERADE COSTUMES for rent cheap, and all kinds of MASKS for sale.

P. van FRIDAGH,
Dry Goods, Millinery, Notions.
A Complete Stock in Every Department of
Fall and Winter Styles
LADIES' GENTLEMEN'S & CHILDREN'S UNDERCLOTHING.

MADAME SEAVIER

TAKES PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING TO THE Ladies of Portland that she has re-established her
Dressmaking Business
On Washington Street, second door from Fifth, bet. Fifth and Sixth.
ja9 2w

BARBOUR'S THREAD,
Cotton Seine Twine and Rope
SUITABLE FOR SALMON NETS.
PAGE'S OARS,
Anchors, Tar, Pitch, Oakum, Tackle Blocks, Cordage,
And all kinds of
Boat Builders' Material,
AT LOWEST RATES.
NORTHRUP & THOMPSON.
131 Front st., Portland, Or.

[illegible]
SUCCESSORS TO
HODGE, CALEF & CO.
[illegible] PAINTS
WINDOW GLASS &c.
NOS. 75 FRONT & [illegible] STS.
PORTLAND, OREGON

NOTICE.
STATE OF OREGON,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
Salem, January 17, 1877.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PERSONS who have money borrowed of the Local Agents of the Board of School Land Commissioners and the State Treasurer, that they must pay the interest due for January, 1877, or suit will be brought to foreclose the mortgages. The Board wants the money for distribution to the Common Schools of the State, for 1877.
A. H. BROWN,
ja18d6wTh State Treasurer.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

MEERSCHAUM PIPES AND CIGAR HOLDERS, Warranted Cutlery. Lowest Prices in town. Repairing done.
JOHN L. GEORGE,
First Street, between Salmon and Main.

Eastern and Shoalwater Bay Oysters,
IN EVERY STYLE.
AT
ALISKY & HEGELE'S
Premium Candy Factory,
No. 105 FIRST STREET.

WANTS.

WANTED.

A NICELY FURNISHED HOUSE, FIVE OR six Rooms with Bath. Location central. No children. Address, P. O. Box 5[illegible]. ja18[illegible]

WANTED.

ONE OF TWO LOTS BETWEEN [illegible] AND Columbia, north of [illegible] than [illegible] 10th street. State price and location. Address, P. O. Box 27. [illegible]

AGENTS. [illegible] ELEGANT OIL CHROMOS, size [illegible], by mail post-paid for $1.00. Send address for Illustrated Catalog of F. MUNSON, Jan'r. 19 Geary st. cor. San Francisco. d12d&w1y

TO LET.

TO LET.

FURNISHED ROOMS WITH OR WITHOUT board, in a private family. N. E. corner A and Fourth. ja6d1m

TO LET.

THE MARKET BUILDING 40 by 200 FEET ON Madison street, and extending from Front to First streets, can be leased on reasonable terms. For particulars see PARRISH & CORNELL, Real Estate and Loan Agents, corner of Front and Washington streets.

TO RENT.

FIRST CLASS ROOMS TO RENT BY THE DAY or week, with the accommodation of the Parlors. Cor. Front and Ash.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE CHEAP.

ON ACCOUNT OF [illegible] LEAVING FOR SAN Francisco, [illegible] sale my Overstrung, Steel back PIANO [illegible] SALOON, 1[illegible] Front st.
ja13d1m

DURHAM BULLS FOR SALE.

THREE FINE DURHAM SHORT HORN BULLS, from one to [illegible] years old just imported from Iowa, are now in this city, and for sale at prices to suit the times. For further information, including examination of pedigrees, apply to GEO. COGGAN, at St. Charles Hotel, Portland, Oregon. ja12d1m

FOR SALE.

BEAUTIFUL [illegible] CITY LOT, ON easy terms, in Caruthers' Addition, graded and sidewalked. Corner lots, $700; inside, $650. Terms, one-fourth down, balance on one, two and three years, at one per cent. per month. [illegible] Portland.
d28d1m

FARM ETC. FOR SALE.

IN LEWIS COUNTY, W. T., ONE STORE BUILDing, Lot and Stock of Goods, a Shed and Stock in Warehouse, at [illegible] Station, N. P. R. R., County Seat of Lewis County, [illegible] acres of good Wild Bottom Land [illegible] very light growth of timber [illegible] of Land, ½ mile north of Chehalis Station. For particulars and terms enquire of Messrs. L. GOLDSMITH & CO., Portland, Ogn. or GEO. J. OGDEN, [illegible] Co., W. T.

FOR SALE,
Ship [illegible], of Boston,
NOW LYING AT ASTORIA

[illegible] tons register, or 1,500 tons capacity, built at South Boston, 1860, of the best materials, [illegible] French Lloyds inspection [illegible] 1876 5-6 [illegible] for four years; has two full suits of sails, [illegible] rigging in excellent order, and [illegible] found in everything. For further particulars apply to or address Captain R. P. Sowdoin, Astoria, Oregon. ja6d1m

FOR SALE.
A BARGAIN.

375 ACRES OF RICH BOTTOM LAND. ALL cleared but [illegible] acres, 11 miles from Vancouver, and 4 miles from navigation on Columbia river. A good dairy and [illegible] grain farm. A new frame house and two large barns. [illegible] tons of timothy hay can be [illegible]. The sale will include all stock, farm implements and team and wagon. Any person wishing to secure one of the finest locations on the [illegible] as well as the best bargain ever offered, should not fail to apply immediately. Terms easy. Apply to C. [illegible]
Portland, Jan. 1, 1877. [illegible]

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, ETC.

Advise your Friends to visit the [illegible] Clothing store, the [illegible] in the City, with the best Assortment.

[illegible]

H. WOLF is the Sole Agent for the
STAR OIL CLOTHING.

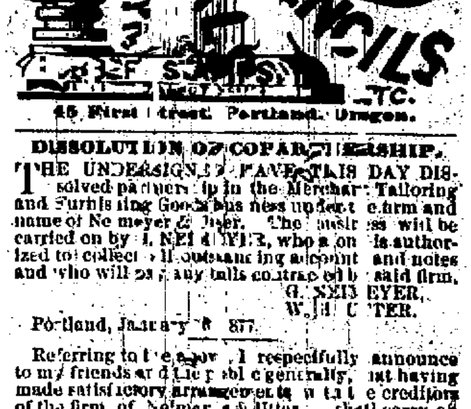
Which is far superior to any in the market. Look out you get the [illegible] which I import direct, and only cheaper than the San Francisco trash. All my Goods warranted.
H. WOLF,
Sole agent Cape Ann Clothing.

HARRY WOLF,
Importer and Dealer in the Latest Styles of
Clothing, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Boots, Shoes,
Hats, Caps, Blankets, Trunks, Valises.
MANUFACTURE ALL OUR FLANNEL GOODS.
ALL KINDS OF [illegible] GOODS.
The only Agency on this Coast of the
GENUINE CAPE ANN OIL SKINS.
89 and 91 Front st., bet. Washington and Alder.
GOODS SOLD AT A VERY LOW RATE.

SALOON.

STEILACOOM,
and the Celebrated
"BOCK" BEER
AT THE
GAMBRINUS,
FIRST AND MAIN STREETS.
BAVARIAN [illegible]
Weinhard's [illegible]
[illegible] Wines and Liquors,
Lunches [illegible] order [illegible] call [illegible] see me.
ADAM [illegible],
Oro Fino building.

EVERDING & BEEBE,
[illegible]
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
[illegible]
OF ALL KINDS.
STAPLE GROCERIES,
FIRE BRICK AND FIRE CLAY,
GRAIN SACKS & TWINE
NO. 27 FRONT ST.,
PORTLAND, OREGON.



45 First Street, Portland, Oregon.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY DISsolved partnership in the Merchant Tailoring and Furnishing Goods business under the firm and name of Neimeyer & Utter. The business will be carried on by G. NEIMEYER, who is authorized to collect all outstanding accounts and notes and who will pay any bills contracted by said firm.
G. NEIMEYER,
W. H. UTTER.

Portland, January 18, 1877.

Referring to the above, I respectfully announce to my friends and the public generally, that having made satisfactory arrangements with the creditors of the firm of Neimeyer & Utter, shall carry on from this a First Class Tailoring Establishment.
G. NEIMEYER.

[illegible] Lodge No. 2, I. O. O. F.—Meets every Friday evening at 7½ o'clock, in Odd Fellows' Temple, corner First and Alder streets. Members of the Order are invited to attend. By order of N. G.

INSURANCE.

North British and Mercantile Fire Insurance Co.,

OF LONDON AND EDINBURGH.

[illegible]ITAL	$10,000,000
[illegible]rve and Surplus Fund, Jan. 1st, 1876	5,032,411
[illegible]al	$15,032,411
[illegible]mium Receipts, 1875	4,301,962
[illegible]es Paid in United States, 8 years	6,189,782

EDWARD HALL, Gen'l Agent, Ankeny's Block, First street.

OREGON BRANCH

HOME MUTUAL Fire Insurance Company

[illegible]tal,	$300,000.00
[illegible]ts,	$548,547.45
[illegible]me, 1875,	$165,904.[illegible]
[illegible]es paid since Organization	$1,137,367.[illegible]

HAMILTON BOYD, MANAGER, 13 First Street, Portland, Oregon.

UNION Insurance Company,

FIRE AND MARINE.

[illegible]ital, (PAID UP IN GOLD COIN,) - $750,000

[illegible]ets, exceed - $1,000,000

BRANCH OFFICE FOR OREGON, [illegible] National Bank Building, Portland. W. S. CALDWELL, Agent.

THE STATE Investment & Insurance COMPANY.

OF SAN FRANCISCO.

FIRE AND MARINE.

Incorporated in 1871.

[illegible]h Assets, - $75,000

OFFICERS:

[illegible] A. J. BRYANT, [illegible] President, Vice President, CHARLES [illegible], Secretary.

[illegible]

A. P. HOTALING & CO., [illegible] Front Street, Portland, [illegible] Agents for Oregon and Washington Territory.

C. JANSSEN & CO.

IMPORTERS AND

Commission Merchants

AGENTS FOR LLOYD'S.

[illegible] FOR SALE.

[illegible] ALE, pints and quarts.

[illegible] & Co's ALE, pints and qts.

[illegible] & Co's ALE and PORTER

[illegible] GIN

[illegible] WHISKIES, in case and bulk.

[illegible] CHAMPAGNES.

[illegible] POWDER, and CURRANTS.

[illegible] COD LIVER OILS.

[illegible] SALTS and CITRATE OF MAGNESIA.

[illegible] and TAPIOCA.

[illegible] CRUSHERS, CHAIN and ZIG ZAG HARROWS.

[illegible] and VARNISHES.

[illegible] OF LIME and SODA ASH.

[illegible] & OAT SACKS and HESSIAN.

[illegible] and Roping TWINE.

[illegible] Each of 11 & 12 ft. Page's make,

[illegible] Eastern [illegible]

FOR SALE LOW.

[illegible] and Builders' Hardware

MECHANICS' TOOLS,

&c., &c., at

JOHN R. FOSTER'S,

[illegible] STREET, CORNER STARK.

DEXTER & MAY

Have just opened at

90 and 92 FRONT ST.

An Entire New and Large Stock of

TINWARE,

[illegible], Stoves and Ranges,

TINNERS' STOCK & TOOLS,

[illegible] Ware, House Furnish'g Goods

Special Orders Promptly Executed.

J. & P. COATS

HAVE BEEN AWARDED A MEDAL AND Diploma at the Centennial Exposition and [illegible] by the Judges for Superior Strength and Excellent Quality of Spool Cotton."

A. T. GOSHORN, Director General.
J. R. HAWLEY, President.
ALEX. R. BOTELER, Sec. pro. tem.

KITTLE & CO., San Francisco, Agents for Pacific Coast.

AUCTION! AUCTION!

O'SHEA, Licensed Pawnbroker, Washington street, between First and Second, Portland, Ogn, has first class [illegible]ches, Jewelry, Revolvers and other [illegible] that he will sell during the Holidays at [illegible] prices. Persons requiring money will find [illegible] their advantage to call on him, as his terms [illegible] in future be reduced to less than one half of [illegible] charges. Business done at the lowest living rates. All transactions strictly private. Mis[illegible] articles of every description bought and [illegible]

School Taxes for 1876.

[illegible] CONSEQUENCE OF THE LAW FOR THE collection of School Taxes passed by the last [illegible] does not take effect until the 20th in[illegible], Taxes will be received up to that time, and [illegible] taxes remaining unpaid at that date will be re[illegible] to the County Clerk as delinquent, who is [illegible] by the law to attach his warrant to [illegible] delinquent list commanding the Sheriff to col[illegible] the same. All that want to save costs will [illegible] up and pay.

[illegible] order of the Board of Directors.

GEO. W. MURRAY,
Clerk of School District No. 1.

[illegible] With Messrs. Parrish & Cornell, Real Es[illegible] Brokers, 88 Front street,
[illegible]rtland, Jan. 4, 1877. tja20

[illegible]

[illegible] MORNING, JAN. 20, 1877.

CITY.

[illegible] OF THE REVENUE CUTTER.—The [illegible] cutter recently constructed at [illegible] down the river Thursday for [illegible] of the special agents and [illegible] government. This vessel, prob[illegible] the Revenue Marine of the [illegible] built by the Oregon Iron [illegible] the superintendence of Capt. [illegible] of the most accomplished [illegible] of the revenue service. [illegible] credit upon the unsurpassed [illegible] building which our State [illegible] given rise to a great deal of [illegible] parties claiming liens upon [illegible] materials used in her build[illegible] claiming to own her. [illegible] she has not succeeded in [illegible] outlet yet, for we learn [illegible] who was a sub-contractor [illegible] Iron Works, upon the ves[illegible] a complaint against her to [illegible] circuit court at Astoria, and [illegible] at the dock at that place, [illegible] amounting to some $9,000. [illegible] important questions of law [illegible] this litigation as regards [illegible] of the government and the [illegible] the vessel. The Richard [illegible] cutter from San Francis[illegible] our nameless cutter on her [illegible] river. Mr. W. H. Barton, a [illegible] agent of the government, [illegible] for several days, looking [illegible] of the United States, in re[illegible] cutter, went down the river [illegible] Barton is a genial gentle[illegible] brief stay among us, [illegible] whose best wishes follow [illegible]

[illegible]ACH.—Some years ago a [illegible] connected with [illegible] paper, (a sense of justice [illegible] the journal in question [illegible] writer has become an [illegible] article and respect[illegible] which nightly in[illegible] of his sanctum, upset [illegible] a hole through his [illegible] In our den, the inquis[illegible] shut out; but in his [illegible] festive mouse, that [illegible] the paste and lying [illegible] among the latest [illegible] could be tolerated on [illegible] When, how[illegible] frequent, mos[illegible] warmer climate, is [illegible] of the bold and ob[illegible] comes in without [illegible] by the fire, and [illegible] until after [illegible] March are gone, [illegible] is exhausted. [illegible] expected invasion, [illegible] roach [illegible] drinks our ink, [illegible]

[illegible]—The evening [illegible] ago the steamer [illegible] Willamette, [illegible] sunk. The [illegible] nothing could [illegible] the water-logged hull [illegible] stage. Yes[illegible] Grover per[illegible] her down [illegible] so deep in [illegible] into the [illegible] she was [illegible] in the [illegible] for re[illegible] be [illegible] although [illegible]

[illegible] the records of the [illegible] Portland,

	2 P. M.	P. M.
[illegible]	30.176	30.270
[illegible]	[illegible]	30.269
[illegible]	[illegible]	36
[illegible]	[illegible]	64
[illegible]	N.E.	S.E.
[illegible]	5	4
[illegible]	Clear.	Clear.
[illegible]		44°
[illegible]		31°

[illegible] A. C. Fairchild, presid[illegible] Sound and Columbia [illegible] Astoria yesterday to [illegible] of the Methodist [illegible] point, where there is [illegible] will preach on [illegible] to see any and all [illegible] organization of a [illegible]

[illegible] becoming more fre[illegible] of young folks [illegible] of W. S. Stevens [illegible] A surprise party [illegible] Betschmutt's family [illegible] affair resulted [illegible] southern part of the [illegible] last evening.

[illegible] the steamer [illegible] Francisco, carrying the [illegible] Simon Eidenbach, I. [illegible] E. Feldman, John [illegible] W. McHenry, [illegible] Laiken, Fred Kuhn, [illegible]

[illegible] evening at 7:30 [illegible] building (everybody [illegible] He had been [illegible] but the last few [illegible] gave his parents [illegible] One notice will [illegible]

[illegible] Sullivan, brakeman [illegible] train, Thursday [illegible] coupling up the [illegible] hands between the [illegible] badly that it is feared [illegible] as signs of morti[illegible]

[illegible] following letters remain [illegible] Wells, Fargo & Co.'s office: [illegible] C. Ferretts, C. C. [illegible] (2), M. S. Hart, Mrs. [illegible]

[illegible]—Is there Design in [illegible] question for considera[illegible] in Good Templars' Hall [illegible]

[illegible] steamer California, from [illegible] late hour last evening.

[illegible]MENTS.

[illegible] Fino Theater was jammed [illegible] on the occasion of [illegible] benefit of Mr. Sawtelle. [illegible] in good style and run [illegible] entire satisfaction. In [illegible] farce of "Maid and [illegible] rendered by Miss Firmin, Mr. [illegible] During the interlude, [illegible] performed by John [illegible] The "Anvil Chorus" [illegible] by a full band and four [illegible] time to the music [illegible] Altogether considered, [illegible] very enjoyable through[illegible] performance closes [illegible] theatrical season in this city. [illegible] company will visit the Sound [illegible] matinee this afternoon, the [illegible] will be repeated with full [illegible] To-night, "Bertha, [illegible] Girl," concluding with a [illegible] for an Hour." This will be [illegible] afforded our amusement [illegible] seeing this company, and we [illegible] concluding performances lib[illegible]

PERSONAL.

[illegible] of Forest Grove, Frank and [illegible] Dallas, Polk county, are in [illegible] a call last evening.

[illegible] when you feel hungry. [illegible] near Morrison.

[illegible] clothing for the least money, [illegible] corner First and Morrison [illegible]

OUR OLD STEAMERS.

NAMES AND WHEREABOUTS OF ALL THE STEAMERS WHICH HAVE RUN TO THIS PORT.

A perusal of the following brief sketch of the various steamers which have run between San Francisco and Portland during the past twenty years may prove of some interest:

Steamer *Columbia* was sold years ago to the Japanese government and converted into a gunboat. She is still in active service.

The *Sea Gull*, which run for a short time to this port, was lost near the mouth of the Umpqua river.

The *Gold Hunter* run for a time between San Francisco and Portland. Subsequently she was christened the *Active* and placed on the northern route. Several years ago she was run ashore and totally wrecked near Cape Mendocino.

After the *Gold Hunter* came the *North Carolina*, which run for a short time and was withdrawn. She is out of service now.

The *Gen. Warren* made trips for a time, and was lost off the mouth of the Columbia during a heavy gale.

The sidewheel steamer *California* was sold some time ago to Goodall, Nelson & Co., and is now running on the southern coast.

The steamer *Oregon* was converted into a sailing vessel, and is now engaged in the lumber trade.

The *Brother Jonathan* ran on a sunken rock in 1860 off the coast of Northern California, and was lost.

The steamer *Sierra Nevada* was lost some years ago off the southern coast of California.

The *Pacific* run for years, was laid up and repaired and afterwards sold to Goodall, Nelson & Co., and placed on the Northern coast. She was lost off Cape Flattery in Nov. 1875.

Steamer *Cortez* was burned to the water's edge in the harbor at Hongkong in the year 1864.

The *Panama* has been converted into a sailing vessel, and is employed in the lumber trade.

The *Northerner* was lost in the year 1860 near Crescent City.

Some years ago the steamer *Orizaba* was sold to Goodall, Nelson & Co., and is now running on the Southern coast.

The *Montana* was burned about one month ago off the Mexican coast.

The *Moses Taylor* is now lying in ordinary in the bay at San Francisco.

Steamer *Continental* was lost down the Oregon coast in the year 1869.

Steamer *Constantine*, which run for a short time as opposition, by Hutchinson, Kohl & Co., has been sold to Goodall, Nelson & Co., and is running south.

The *Idaho* has been sold to the above named firm, and is making trips between San Francisco and points along the southern coast.

The propeller *California* is at present on the dry dock at San Francisco undergoing repairs.

Both the sidewheel steamers *Oriflamme* and *John L. Stephens* are lying idle at San Francisco.

The new and commodious sidewheel steamers *Geo. W. Elder* and *Ajax* are making regular trips between San Francisco and Portland. The fine new steamer *City of Chester* is expected to arrive at San Francisco in the course of five or six weeks, and will at once take the place of the *Ajax*.

BRIEF NOTES.

Matinee this 2 P. M.

Clear, starlight nights.

Steamer sails this morning.

"Knights of the Pretzel" is the name of a new society.

The game of "old sledge" was invented 3,000 years ago.

"We all stand on slippery places."—*Philadelphia Herald*. Not all. Some of us sit down.

The Chinaman who effected an escape several weeks ago from Jailer Morrill has been captured.

Charley Christie, foreman of the *Standard*, who has been very ill for many weeks, is convalescing.

For the information of our readers we would state that a "tonsorial bazaar" resembles a barber shop.

It is said that "man proposes," but he doesn't propose much in Massachusetts—31,000 single women.

It was an interesting sight to observe a First street druggist buying sausages from a countryman, yesterday.

A clergyman says he would be better satisfied if his congregation would give him more salary and not so many slippers.

Cogill and Cooper, the cloggists, have made some money, and are having a variety theater built for them in San Francisco.

Newspaper reporters, who are constantly handling large amounts of money, ought to look out for that $1,000 counterfeit greenback.

Quite a large number of ladies and gentlemen from this side attended the party given at Odd Fellows' Hall, last evening, by the East Portland Club.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilton, of the Wilton Dramatic Company, made a flying trip to Portland last night and witnessed the performance at Oro Fino Theater. The company is playing to good houses in the valley towns, and will probably not reach Portland for two or three weeks.

SPECIAL CHURCH NOTICES.

Taylor street M. E. Church. Preaching tomorrow morning and evening by the pastor, Rev. C. V. Anthony. Subject in the morning, "Persons Accountability." At night, "A Wavering Mind." Sunday School at 2 P. M. Praise meeting at 6:30 P. M. All are invited.

Unitarian Church. Sunday morning service at 11. Mr. Galvin's evening discourse will be addressed specially to young men. Subject, "Victory over Evil to be Gained only through Tried and Trusty Means." I. Samuel, 17, 38 and 39. Rev. D. W. Utter, of Olympia, will preach in this church next Sunday morning and evening.

Preaching at the Baptist Church at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Morning subject, "International Sunday School Lessons for 1877, with their Applications." In the evening the first of four lectures to young people will be given, entitled, "Apples of Gold in Pictures of Silver;" or, "Words, their Nature and Influences." A young people's meeting, led by young people, but free to all, will be held at 6:30 P. M.

Clothing, clothing, clothing, at greatly reduced prices, at Cohn's, corner First and Morrison streets.

For a genuine square meal on sight, commend us to Barnes, Central Market.

Boys' suits.
Men's suits.
Furnishing goods.
Latest styles in all goods.
Everything new, at Beck & Waldman's.

Says Mrs. J. S. Blake, M. D.: Dr. Warner's Health Corset restores the lost developement of bosom; they are constructed on physiological principles.

NO CURE, NO PAY.—Dr. Halpruner is prepared to make contracts to cure CORNS and BUNIONS, or no pay. The doctor guarantees to cure corns, bunions, chilblains, ingrown nails, and all diseases of the feet, in a very reasonable short time, and without causing the slightest pain or discomfort to his patients. Office, No. 5, Alisky & Hegele's building, First street. Office hours 10 to 3.

Mrs. B. A. Owens, M.D., Office and residence, east side First street, between Yamhill and Taylor. Special attention given to Women and Children complaints. Also gives Medicated Vapor Baths, combined with Electricity, in treating Rheumatism and Chronic Diseases.

Captains and pilots will note the fact that Peter Wilhelm has fitted up two rooms for their especial use at the Fountain, corner Ash and First streets. English papers on file, and everything cosy.

The Medical Institute of Dr. W. L. Adams, corner of First and Salmon streets, will be removed to Hood river in a few months. Till then chronic diseases of men and women will be treated in Portland as usual. An accomplished lady assistant to give baths to ladies and assist in their treatment always in the office.

NOTICE.

To whom it may concern, I will be at the "Occidental Hotel," Portland, on Jan 22d and 23d, 1877, prepared to receipt for taxes due Washington county.

H. B. MORGAN,
Sheriff Washington Co., Ogn.

The U. S. Government receives taxes amounting to more than $500,000 annually from the Cyrus Noble Distillery, which has since its opening in 1850 honestly paid its taxes for every gallon distilled.—*Internal Revenue Record.*

BAPTIST SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION.

THIRD DAY.

An unusually earnest meeting in the morning was followed by an essay on the spiritual elements in Sunday schools, by Rev. J. Y. Huff, which revealed deep and continued Bible study, and was full of fresh grouping of Bible facts.

No ancient religion made much of children except as prospective citizens. Weak children were often slain. Women were of little account. The heathen writers thought only of *glorious men*. Not so the Bible. Its greatest men were marked from youth, and its writers always urged the great responsibility for the little ones.

The three saviors of the Israelitish nation—Joseph, Moses and David—were youth of special promise, and their history is given from childhood. The babies of Scripture form a prominent and attractive group; Moses in the ark of bullrushes, Jesus in the manger, the dying child of Bathsheba and the son of the Shunamite woman, the consecrated Samuel, and the forerunner of the Gospel—all attracted great attention in Bible history before out of their swaddling clothes, while the picture of the Savior blessing little children will always remain one of the most beautiful of earth, and the history of the child Timothy made wise unto salvation through the scriptural teaching of his grandmother, Lois, and his Christian mother, Eunice, is a speaking model for Sunday school work. All these babies were noted for early piety. Not to the strong and manly alone, but "in the mouth of babes and sucklings" have the Scripture writers put the praises of God, and children sing to Jesus, "Hosanna to Him who comes in the name of the Highest."

A great multitude are in the wilderness destitute of food. A *lad* has a lunch basket of loaves and fishes through which the wants of all are supplied by the Redeemer. Let us take care of the children, for to them are a special promise given.

Mrs. [illegible] S. Briggs presented an essay on Conversion of the Class the True Aim of the Teacher, which recommended the earnest effort for procuring disciples for Christ as a primary object.

Rev. Jones deprecated the effort of many to make every chapter and verse teach something about Christ. The atonement is one of God's great truths, but there are many others pertaining to right living which should be taught on these bases. He would not allow a Sunday School teacher to fill historical teachings with personal thrusts at his pupils which must be lugged into the text. Teach what is in the lesson the best you can. Teach it as God's word, and he will take care of the application.

Rev. Russ would be spiritual in all Sabbath School work.

The evening brought another full house to listen to an essay on "The Best Method of Recruiting a School," by Rev. E. Russ, McMinnville. He would have pleasant rooms, easy seats, pictures on the walls, and good fires. Then have something to feed the mind and heart. Be alive.

W. C. Johnson would use all proper appliances of show to interest in religion, and then let the church go out not merely to recruit the school, but to express their love for others, to take hold of children because they love them, and they will have abundant success. Revival feelings always bring new scholars.

B. F. Dorris having been unable to be present on account of sickness in his family, Mr. Pierce spoke a short time on the way to learn truth. If God is one, he owns all truth and superintends it. If Christ is "God manifest in the flesh," all truth is related to Him, and hence to know Him crucified is truly to reach out into all the avenues leading to Him. The roaring of the water-fall, the beautiful carpet on the rocks, the twinkling star, or the depths of earth and sea, all, if recognized as God's property, fill us with awe and gratitude, even as the voice of prayer, or the song of praise. We may find "sermons in stones and books, in everything."

I see a vast temple rising in grander magnificence than that of Solomon, more beautiful than any work of art. It is the temple of Truth, and God holds the key thereof. "The entrance of Thy Word giveth light." But I see a larger crowd with pick and shovel, battering ram and warrior's sword, seeking to gain possession of its treasures, while another more reverent people approach the main entrance, and knock for admission. They enter, and the porter declares to such shall be given liberty and blessing. He shows them all the glory of His palace from an inside view, and the Spirit guides them into all truth. Which band shall enter? The latter; for I hear that all that climb up some other way are robbers, e'en though they gain the treasure.

After several votes of thanks the convention adjourned to meet in April at Eugene City.

EUGENE ITEMS.

Our correspondent at Eugene sends the following under date of Jan. 19th:

The State University has eighty students in the collegiate department.

Cheshire's automatons are attracting considerable attention at Graham's tailor shop.

A Mr. Cleaver, of Albany, will soon start a store for the sale of agricultural machinery.

Mr. Geo. Archberger, the tonsorial artist, has sold out and gone to hunt a more favored locality.

Our fellow-townsman, T. Jeff. Smith has secured a position in the customhouse at Portland.

Whether the execution of Major Andre was justifiable, will be settled by the ladies' literary society this evening.

W. H. Abrams & Bro.'s steam sawmill has shut down for the winter. They will start up again about the 1st of May.

The Eugene dramatic troupe repeat the drama "Bread on the Waters," for the benefit of the M. E. and Christian churches, on Saturday, Jan. 20th.

Campbell Brothers have completed their contract on the new livery stable, and the same has been excepted by Mr. Humphrey, and is now used as a skating rink.

Recently, while one of our young drug clerks was sunning himself behind the store, his girl winked at him and beckoned him to her from a neighboring window. A customer coming in, his invitation, by the force of circumstances, was neglected. He now spends all his spare hours out there, hoping that she will wink and beckon him again.

Portland Steam Scouring Mills are again in operation. Blankets scoured, re-napped and bleached. Ply and Ingrain Carpets scoured and made clean and bright without changing color, Brussels Carpets threshed by a steam thresher, and spots and every particle of dust taken out. Shawls and table covers cleaned and pressed. Mattresses scoured and repicked. Mills—head of Jefferson st. Leave orders at Powers' Furniture Store or Weeks & Morgan's Grocery Store.

FINNEN'S HAVANA CIGAR STORE,

Opposite Strowbridge's Block, has on hand and for sale a large assortment of fine Cigars, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, the best, cheapest and largest assortment in the city. Call, judge for yourself, and be convinced that I give more satisfaction for your money than any other retail store here.

8 FIRST STREET.

NOTICE.

The undersigned in taking leave of Portland returns his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage that has been bestowed, and would bespeak for his successors a continuance of the same.

Both DRS. BARBER & NICKLIN, are gentlemen in every way competent and worthy of any confidence that may be placed in them, and as such I can conscientiously recommend them to my former friends and patrons.

J. H. HATCH.

OMNES PROSINT.

WM. PFUNDER,

APOTHECARY & CHEMIST,

Ankeny's New Market Theater Block Portland, Oregon.

Pure Drugs, Chemicals and Medicines.

GEO. H. CHANCE. J. WELCH.

CHANCE & WELCH,

Dentists,

Office—FIRST STREET,

(Odd Fellows' Temple.)

CHAS. E. BRAY,

Professor of Music,

Teacher of the Piano, Violin, Guitar and Cornet.

Leave orders at SHERMAN & HYDE'S, or at residence, cor. Fourth and Morrison streets.

A. L. FRANCIS,

Dealer in

PIANO AND ORGANS.

Portland, Oregon.

Extra Inducements Offered.

First class Instruments Sold on Installments, at Greatly Reduced Prices. Old ones taken for part payment. Will visit all parts of the State and Washington Territory.

Pianos and Organs Tuned and Repaired

Address P. O. Box 235.

OREGON.

Burglars are making some trouble with the people of Albany.

A case of smallpox is reported in Moore's valley, Yamhill county.

The diphtheria has almost entirely disappeared from Washington county.

Mr. Brown, of the Albany *Democrat* has been seriously ill, but is recovering.

R. M. Gilbert has been appointed marshal of McMinnville, *vice* S. D. Gaunt resigned.

There have been but two deaths in Nehalem valley since it was settled, and both were suicides.

The Oregon State Woman Suffrage Association will meet at Albany about the middle of February.

The Corvallis brass band propose to give a concert and ball on the 22d of February, and are now practicing.

A horse kicked J. H. Fletcher, of Yamhill, last week, striking one of his ears in such a way as to cut it nearly off.

A subscription is being circulated in Salem to raise money to pay for setting out trees around the State house block.

A pretended agent of an Eastern nursery recently sold a lot of bogus fruit trees to many Washington county farmers at exorbitant prices.

The Coquille Black Sand Mining Company has filed articles with the Secretary of State, for an increase of its capital stock from $400,000 to $750,000.

Mrs. Udin, a German immigrant, died of smallpox at Bridgeport, last week. Her husband is sick with the same disease, but will probably recover.

Mrs. Kinney and her mother, Mrs. Brown, of Hillsboro, were thrown from a wagon near that place, last week, and both were seriously but not fatally injured.

A Salem photographer has invented something new in the way of finishing photographs. He gives the pictures a light blue tint, or gives it a deep ultra marine color, that imparts richness and tone to the picture. By the new process pictures can be taken from the negative in two minutes' time, without the aid of acids or minerals.

The stockholders of the Washington County Agricultural Society met at the court house in Hillsboro on Saturday, Jan. 7, 1877, and were called to order by the President, R. Imbrie. The following named directors were elected for the ensuing year: W. R. Jackson, R. Imbrie, B. Cornelius, W. G. Scoggin, A. Luelling, W. Reeves, J. C. Hawthorne, S. [illegible] Stott and W. D. Pittenger. The directors elected R. Imbrie, president, W. D. Pittenger secretary, and A. Luelling treasurer.

A letter from Nehalem to the *Independent* says: "Gold has been found here. Tradition has it that the Indians found gold in the streams. They were in pursuit of elk, and were crossing the streams, and in stooping to drink discovered it. They told the 'Boston' men of the beautiful stream and glittering rocks, but on being questioned farther refused to state the locality, as they had a spite against the race of whites. There will be a grand gold hunt here in the spring."

The Corvallis *Gazette* says, Salem, Brownsville, Forest Grove and several other places in the Willamette valley, have been recently visited by the fearful scourge, diphtheria, of a very malignant type, almost entire families, in some instances, having been swept off in a few days. Three children of the late Isaac Newton, of this county, (whose widow had married and moved to Albany), were recently brought to the family burying ground and deposited in one grave—victims of this disease. At Salem the mortality has been very great, causing as high as five funerals in one day, recently. Corvallis, so far, has escaped the ravages of the fearful destroyer. Mr. Van[illegible]ren also lost three children by diphtheria during the last week in December.

"REDUCED RATINGS"—A CARD.

As the article contained in the last issue of the *Commercial Reporter*, under the heading of "Reduced Ratings," does not seem to be clearly understood, we beg to say, through your columns, that the article in question refers *directly* to the shrinkage and declines in the value of assets, which have taken place more particularly in the Eastern part of the country, and has but an indirect or nominal bearing upon matters on this coast. The "new key" alluded to was adopted principally to meet the emergencies in the East, but cannot fail to be equally valuable to merchants here, as the margins of estimates are made much smaller, and it is made still more complete by the addition of the terms AA and B.

In order to illustrate the operations of the New Key, the following comparison with the Old Key is instituted:

	Interpretation under Old Key.
A+ Formerly meant	$1,000,000 or over.
A " "	500,000 to 1,000,000
B " "	250,000 to 500,000
C " "	100,000 to 250,000
D " "	50,000 to 100,000
E " "	25,000 to 50,000
F " "	10,000 to 25,000

	Interpretation under New Key.
AA (Additional Rating)	$1,000,000 or over.
A+ Will now mean	750,000 or over.
A " "	500,000 to 750,000
B+ (Additional rating)	300,000 to 500,000
B Will now mean	150,000 to 300,000
C " "	75,000 to 150,000
D " "	40,000 to 75,000
E " "	20,000 to 40,000
F " "	10,000 to 20,000

It should be borne in mind that there are two columns of ratings in *The Reference Book*, the first a rating or estimate of Capital, and the second a rating or indication of Credit. It is only intended to alter the first or Capital Rating. The relative Rating of Credit will not be altered, except where circumstances in individual cases justify it.

Respectfully,
R. G. DUNN & CO.
O. F. SITES, Manager.

PORTLAND, January 19th, 1877.

JUST RECEIVED

AT THE

CITY OF PARIS,

Ladies' Childrens' and Youths'

Merino Underwear,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Also, a Large Assortment of

French Satin Corsets.

MRS. H. [illegible]ACH.

3p Cor. Second and Morrison streets.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

DR. WILSON'S

OFFICE REMOVED TO HIS NEW ROOMS AT his residence, B and Fourth streets, entrance on B street.

DR. GLISAN'S

OFFICE HAS BEEN REMOVED TO STROWbridge's Building, corner of First and Alder streets. ja15d1m

REMOVAL.

DR. SLOAN HAS REMOVED TO THE NEW block on Second, between Morrison and Yamhill streets. Office—Rooms 1, 2, 3 and 4.

DR. LITTLEFIELD,

Physician and Surgeon

PORTLAND, OREGON.

Office—Rooms Nos. 1 and 2, Strowbridge Building, Corner First and Alder streets.

Residence, corner Seventh and College streets.

Office Hours 9 to 12 A.M., and 2 to 5 and 6 to 8 P.M.

DR. J. B. PILKINGTON,

OCULIST AND AURIST,

Office, Dekum's Block.

Diseases of the EYE, EAR, THROAT and NOSE (particularly Chronic Nasal Catarrh) treated as specialties

Prescriptions for the proper spectacles for relief of long, short or weak vision.

A fine stock of Artificial Eyes kept.

LAW CARDS.

T. A. M'BRIDE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Office in Monnastes' Brick, First street, Portland. n17d3m

WHALLEY & FECHHEIMER,

Attorneys at Law,

rooms Nos. 7 and 8 in Glisan's Building, corner First and Ash Streets, Portland.

B. WHITTEN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Office—Opposite Court House,

Court Street, Dalles City, Oregon.

d19d5m

SYL. C. SIMPSON. JNO. B. WALDO.

SIMPSON & WALDO,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

No. 12 Dekum's Building.

F. A. CHENOWETH,

Attorney-at-Law—Corvallis, Oregon.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Ice formed at Victoria last week about an eighth of an inch thick for the first time this winter.

The Dominion government steamer *Georgie* has been chartered to Mr. W. P. Farron for service between Nanaimo and Wellington.

Mr. T. W. Drake was elected mayor of Victoria on last Tuesday by 48 majority over J. S. Drummond. Whole number of votes cast, 672.

Part of the Wellington Colliery wharf, at Nanaimo, was carried away during the gale of Monday night by a ship that lay alongside of it.

The exports of British Columbia during the year 1876 were valued at $2,617,687, being $55,780 less than in 1875. The principal article was gold dust in both years.

The *City of Panama*, en route from Victoria to San Francisco, has $27,255 in gold shipped as follows: Bank of British Columbia, $15,428; Bank of British North America, $8,677; F. Garesche, $3,150.

A letter from Chilliwhack, dated Jan. 8th, says: The weather, so far, this winter has been remarkably mild. Hardly any cattle have been fed yet. New settlers are beginning to believe that the pioneers' stories about mild winters in former years are correct. What would the people of our sister provinces think of a climate where frogs croak in January.

The schooner *Alert*, bound for the West coast, returned to Victoria, having had a very narrow escape from total wreck in Neah Bay, where she ran for shelter from heavy weather. Her preservation and the lives of all on board is entirely due to the presence of mind and cool seamanship of Geo. Brown, the master. She lost her best anchor and split her foresail. Too much praise can not be awarded to the pilots from the American pilot schooner *Lottie*, anchored in the bay, who came on board at considerable risk to themselves and assisted the *Alert's* crew in getting underway; and had it not been for their gratuitous assistance, in all probability neither the *Alert*, the writer, nor any on board would be in Victoria to-day, but in another and mayhap a better world. The *Alert* passed a quantity of large lumber in the Straits.

The river has risen about two feet with the late rains, which was a need, as it was becoming difficult to navigate the upper river, but it is getting down to "cases" again.

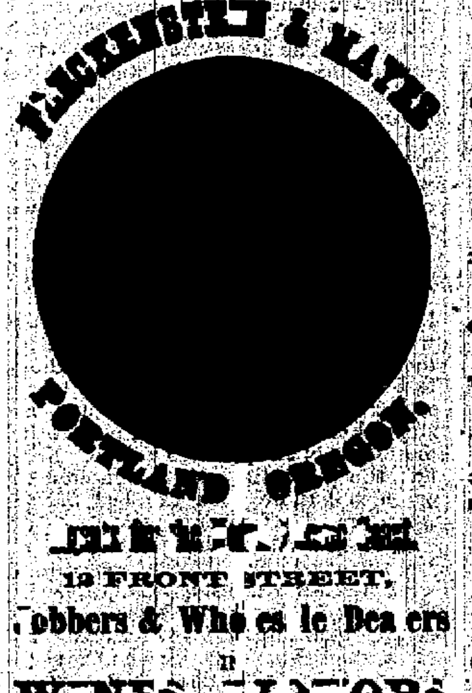
The Democratic legislature indefinitely postponed a bill to organize and arm the militia.

Remember This.

Now is the time of year for Pneumonia, Lung Fever, Coughs, Colds and fatal results of predisposition to Consumption and other Throat and Lung Disease. BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP has been used in this neighborhood for the past two or three years without a single failure to cure. If you have not used this medicine yourself, go to your Druggist and ask him of its wonderful success among customers. Three doses will relieve the worst case. If you have no faith in any medicine, just buy a Sample Bottle of BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP for 10 cents and try it. Regular size bottle 75 cents. Don't neglect a cough to save 75 cents. Agents, Crane & Brigham, Wholesale Druggists, San Francisco.

We were pleased to see, not long since, in one of our exchanges, some pretty severe remarks addressed to severe persons who, during an interesting lecture by Rev. Jno. S. C. Abbott, kept a continuous coughing, which prevented many from hearing. People who cannot refrain from coughing, had better stay away from such places, or else take a bottle of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* with them.

The importance of giving *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders* to horses that have been out in the cold rain, stood in cold wind, or drank too much cold water, cannot be over estimated; no man should be without them who owns a good horse.



[illegible]

12 FRONT STREET,

Jobbers & Wholesale Dealers in

WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

A Very Large Assortment

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Branch House of LIVINGSTON & CO., San Francisco.

JUST RECEIVED,

1500 lbs. Cutsel Point

Galvanized Boat Nails.

[illegible]

AT NORTHRUP & THOMPSON'S.

d22d1m

IMMIGRANTS, CAPITALISTS

Wishing to Invest, and those in Search of Business Openings,

MAY SAVE DISAPPOINTMENT AND EXpense by consulting the undersigned, author of the Book of Information and Settlers' Guide, describing minutely all the more important bodies of the Public Lands on the Pacific Slope; facilities for settlement, markets, health, etc., with a [illegible] (just published.) Also, Washington Territory, giving a minute description of its lands and facilities for settlement, labor, law, climate, resources, etc., (second edition just published.) Have cultivated the soil in various parts of California, Oregon and in Washington Territory. The principal part of the past seven years spent in exploring and examining the same, at great expense of time, labor and money. All the principal parts revisited within the past twelve months. This, together with a residence and experience of over thirty years on this coast, has given me a very thorough practical knowledge of the whole country. Special information and advice given, such as: our government lands, best bodies of, where found, quality of soil, what best adapted for, facilities for market, climate, health, etc. Our native forest timber, where found in their greatest perfection, adaptation to the mechanical arts, etc. Investments, stock raising, dairying, business openings, etc., together with advantages and disadvantages of any given section. No interests to subserve, other than to give correct and reliable information and receive a moderate compensation for my labor. Full set of the above publications sent by mail to any part of the United States on receipt of fifty cents. Where special information or advice is required, fifty cents additional should be sent in registered letter.

Address J. L. HARRISON.
d23d1aw8&w8m Cartwrights, Oregon.

DIARIES, DIARIES For 1877.

Counting House Stationery,

A LARGE STOCK,

At Reduced Rates.

CHAS. HIRSTEL & CO.,

77 FRONT STREET.

d20 1m

Northern Pacific Railroad Co.

PACIFIC DIVISION.

KALAMA, Jan. 12, 1877.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY WHITE MEN and FIFTEEN TWO-HORSE TEAMS are wanted on the Puyallup Branch. White men will be paid $1.75 coin per day, and Teams and driver $4 50 coin per day. Horses will be worked mainly on carts.

Apply to J. L. HALLETT, Puyallup.

J. W. SPRAGUE,
Gen'l Sup't.

ja13d10

E. SEELIG. F. ZIMMERMAN.

K. SEELIG & CO.,

Importers and Dealers in

WINES AND LIQUORS!

IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC CIGARS!

S. W. corner Second and Morrison streets.

Sole Agents for P. Vollmer's Old Kentucky Bourbon.

[illegible] and Astonishing Victories for 1876

[illegible] No. 8,

WHEELER & WILSON

HAS TAKEN THE TWO HIGHEST MEDALS AND TWO DIPLOMAS AT THE CENtennial Exposition—the Gold Medal at the California State Fair—The First Premium at each of the County Fairs in California—The Three Medals at the Oregon State Fair, given for the Best Family Sewing Machine, Best Manufacturing Machine, and Best Series of Samples—First Premium at the Washington Territorial Fair—First Premium at Walla Walla—First Premium at Hillsboro and First Premium at Union county Fair.

See the Machine for yourself, and believe not opposing Agents who try to make the public believe the defects of the old Wheeler & Wilson are in this—Straight Needle, no crank, no Shuttle—Plate level with the Table, and patent Oil Guards, preventing the work from being soiled by the dripping of oil down the needle bar.

Send Orders to

WHEELER & WILSON MFG. CO.,
[illegible] Street, Portland.

JOHN W. GILBERT,

Salem, Oregon,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

Boots and Shoes, Shoe Findings, Harness,

SKIRTING, BELTING and LACE LEATHER,

French and American Calf Skins, Upper and Sole Leather, Moroccos, Linings, Etc.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR HIDES AND FURS.

SMITH BROS' IRON & BRASS WORKS

[illegible] Front Street, between Harrison and Hall,

(In Fireproof Building formerly occupied by the Oregon Iron Works Company.)

MANUFACTURERS OF

Steam Engine, Saw Mill, Grist Mill and Canning Machinery. Iron and Brass Castings, Forgings and Pattern Making.

[illegible] of all kinds made to order on short notice.

WILLAMETTE IRON WORKS,

Incorporated September 1st, 1865.

CORNER OF NORTH FRONT AND "E" STREET.

P. [illegible], Secretary. R. R. THOMPSON, President. PETER TAYLOR, Vice President.

Iron and Brass Founders, Boiler Makers, General Machinists and Engine Builders,

MANUFACTURE AND HAVE FOR SALE

High and Low Pressure Marine and Stationary ENGINES and BOILERS; Saw Mills, Grist [illegible], Quartz, Mining and Agricultural Machinery.

[illegible] for the Celebrated [illegible] PARKER WATER WHEEL, [illegible]

REPAIRS OF MACHINERY AND BOILERS promptly attended to [illegible]

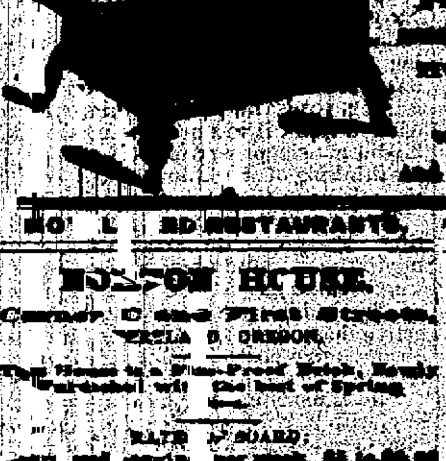
THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF PATTERNS [illegible]

[illegible]

JAMES LOTAN, [illegible]

[illegible] Nos. 26 and 28 Water street, New York.

[illegible] & [illegible]



[illegible]

PORTLAND RESTAURANTS.

BOSTON HOUSE.

Corner D and First Streets,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

This House is a Fire-Proof Brick, newly furnished with the best of Spring Beds.

RATES OF BOARD:

[illegible]

Free Coach to and from the House.

A. BOLTON, Proprietor.
Formerly of the Portland Hotel.

SOL'S RESTAURANT!

[illegible] BEST [illegible] PACIFIC COAST AND THE only one in Portland with

Private Rooms Attached

[illegible] of Families and Private Parties.

[illegible] the market affords will be found at this place [illegible] will find it the most [illegible] where they will have the most polite attention.

SPECIAL NOTICE!

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL.

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE THE RE[illegible] connected with this House will be conducted by the Proprietors.

Nothing will be left undone to make guests feel at home, and by close attention to business we hope to continue the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed on this popular House.

Free Coach to and from the House.

[illegible] SMITH & THOMAS SMITH, Proprietors.

REMOVED

[illegible] FIRST [illegible] opposite Odd Fellows' [illegible]

W. LEMON & VAUTIER'S

CHOP HOUSE

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

[illegible]

Private rooms for Ladies, Gentlemen or Parties. Orders out of the above promptly attended to.

[illegible] HOTEL,

Corner [illegible] Main Streets.

[illegible] FORMERLY OF THE [illegible] having [illegible] furnished the above named Hotel, is now ready to accommodate the public in a satisfactory manner at [illegible] rates:

Board and Lodging, per week	$[illegible]
Board per week	[illegible]
Board and Lodging, per day	1 [illegible]

The Table will always be supplied with the best the market affords.

[illegible] SCHADE, Proprietor.

[illegible] SALOON,

[illegible] street, [illegible] west of [illegible] Drug Store.

WITH SEVERAL YEARS' EXPERIENCE IN the business the undersigned warrant their numerous friends an excellent dish of

Shoalwater Bay and Eastern Oysters

prepared in every style known to epicureans.

We are prepared to supply Oysters in any quantity.

WALLER & SON.

EASTERN OYSTERS by every Steamer.

St. Charles Hotel Restaurant,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

A. J. [illegible] PROPRIETORS.

THE DINING HALL

Has been removed to the Ground Floor—a Private stairway from the Ladies' Parlor leading thereto.

[illegible] been determined to spare no pains in making this

The Best Restaurant in the City.

Free Coach to and from the House.

State [illegible] Second Notice.

STATE OF OREGON,
Treasurer's Office,
Salem, Jan. 12, 1877.

NOTICE is hereby given that there are funds in the Treasury to be applied to the payment of the following warrants, to-wit: Nos. 1843, 1845, 1846, [illegible] 1860, 1537, [illegible] 1840, 1, 2, 6, 44, 202, 201, 20[illegible], [illegible] 213, 214, 208, 219, 221, 222, [illegible] 237, 230, 286, 238, 240, 244, [illegible] 251, 245, 26[illegible], 249, 246, 295, 253, 258, 1841, [illegible] 263, 254, 265, 266, 267, 271, 272, 275, 276 and 274. Interest on these warrants will cease on the 14th [illegible].

A. H. BROWN,
State Treasurer.

ja12d2w

PACIFIC WOOD YARD,

FOOT OF MAIN STREET,

ALL KINDS OF WOOD CONSTANTLY ON hand, sawed and unsawed, and delivered to any part of the city.

R. R. RILEY.

LIVERY AND [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Livery, Hack & Feed Stable

[illegible]

PORTLAND STREET RAILWAY.

The Street Cars

Will run [illegible]

EVERY 15 MINUTES,

And from [illegible] P. M. to 11 P. M.

EVERY 30 MINUTES.

The EXACT TIME of [illegible]

Can be seen at the [illegible]

[illegible]

AT THE [illegible]

[illegible]

J. SIMON & CO.,

42 Front Street,

Dealers in

DOORS, SASH AND BLINDS,

German, French and American

WINDOW GLASS,

Crystal Sheet, [illegible] and Cut Glass. All sizes of

LOOKING GLASS.

Glazing done to order, at San Francisco Prices, and satisfaction guaranteed.

PIONEER BAG FACTORY.

W. C. NOON,

FRONT AND VINE STREETS,

Bags, Sails and Tarpaulins

Made and Repaired.

Fishermen supplied with Boat Sails at lowest rates.

Large supply of Ship Duck and Canvas in store.

DR. WM. KOEHLER,

Dentist,

DEUTSCHER ZAHNARZT.

(Established 1862.)

DENTAL ROOMS—First street, bet. Morrison and Yamhill. Monnastes' Block, Portland, O. ja4d1m

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HEREBY NOTIFY ALL persons that I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by James Cotton, alias James King.

WILLIAM KING.

January 8, 1877. ja10d2w

The Morning Oregonian.

SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 20, 1877.

TERMS OF THE OREGONIAN.

Rates of Subscription (Payable in Advance) Postage Prepaid at this office.

DAILY.		WEEKLY.	
One Year, by mail	$10 00	One Year, by mail	$3 00
Per month	1 00	Six Months	2 00
By carrier, per week	25c	Three	1 00

Remittances may be made by Draft, Postoffice Order or Registered Letter, at our risk.

Be sure to give Postoffice address in full, including State and County.

Renewals should be made at least two weeks before expiration of subscription.

Address OREGONIAN PUBLISHING CO., Portland, Oregon.

THE FISHER'S WIFE.

Roared the wild swelling billows,
Out on the lonesome sea;
Up sprang the pearl clear foam caps,
Chasing the wind in glee;
While the gray skies melancholy,
Low in their mockery bent,
Like the dismal drapery of funeral
Or coffin cerement.

Light gleamed from the fisher's cottage,
Streamed through the lonely night,
Crimsoned the weary woman,
Watching there pale and white,
Listening the loud winds screaming,
Praying the vengeful waves
To guide him in through the darkness—
In from the sea's black graves.

Over the mountain of billows
Struggled the fisher's boat,
With never a hand to guide her—
Never an oar to float!
Down in the shell-paved temples—
Naiads his vigils to keep;
Sleepeth the bold fisher sailor,
Low in the halls of the deep.

Woman, extinguish the watch fire!
Give to thy strained ear rest—
One there is up in Heaven,
Doeth all for the best!
Lie down on thy wretched pillow,
Ask for the dream god's spell—
Far down in the sea thy husband
Sleepeth soundly and well!

BENJAMIN JACQUES.

[From the Atlantic Monthly.]

In an iron bound valley of the Adirondacks, Ben. Jacques was financially ruined in the summer of 18[illegible]2 by a mining speculation. His ruin did not mean so very much in dollars and cents, perhaps less than his previous failures in the same barren field, but somehow the last failure seemed to mean a great deal to him personally. His open, honest face revealed keen suffering.

Jacques had been very temperate and industrious. He would have gained success if there had been half a chance. But mining in the Adirondack mountains was hard. So long as a man was young, and new at the business, he could endure the disappointments after a fashion; but when he was turned of forty years of age, and had learned that mining in the Adirondacks was contending against great commercial odds if not natural laws, he was apt to think that he needed a change. One's best strength for "fighting the rocks" was likely to be impaired before middle life. Jacques, however, was still strong. It was the shock upon earnest purposes and honest hopes that wrung his heart. He had tried so many times, he said, and so fair, and every time a failure.

On this last occasion Jacques' brown locks were turning to silver, as the assets of his venture were made over to "the company," leaving him without a dollar; and he explained to his friends, in his simple, direct way, with tears in his frank, gray eyes, that he was tired.

"More than twelve years ago," he said, "I brought a little money and a hopeful heart to these mountains, and you all know whether I have worked faithful. Now I am down now, and my heart is sore. It ain't no use, boys," he added. "It is a hard country. Them few black holes over there in the hill is all I have to show for my work. And them ain't mine any longer," he added, struggling with a sob. He said to a friend, privately and with tears, "It's all right, George, to talk of settling down, but when a man has lost his hopes, and sees it's too late, and he has nothing to offer, what can he say?"

Three days after the failure, Ben Jacques started away from the mining settlement alone for a walk among the mountains. He was trying to get a mental view of what else there might be in the world beside iron ore and speculation and heartache. It was a July morning, all brightness, and cheered by the birds, he walked along a little road up by a cabin where his newly-married friend, Nellie, and her husband lived. The little home was a sweet picture. Beyond it were the woods and the dark mountains. To the toiler, whose existence had been for so many years a struggle to wrench a fortune from these rocky hills, they seemed implacable and pitiless. What was the serenity of their heights but contempt for his feeble struggles?

He passed on from the settlement into the woods. There was an old mining road that he knew of. It led many miles into the wilderness. It had been "cut out" and speedily abandoned in a mining speculation years ago. He followed this track five miles, to Cherry lake. The lake was very solitary. A dark, rugged hill, clothed with black spruce rose beyond it. Where Jacques was, there was a plain covered with maple and beech trees. He noticed how fine the prospect was, and how wonderfully the blue waters sparkled in the July noon. Then he sat down upon the shore and smoked his pipe, and thought it all over again. When he returned to the settlement that evening, he remarked that he had considered the matter fully, and was sure that he had done with mining forever.

A week later the news was circulated that Ben Jacques had put up a log-cabin away off in the woods at Cherry Lake, and was going to turn hermit. There were diverse comments upon this intelligence. Some reckoned that he had found a new mine out there, others were "afeard" that Ben had a soft spot in his head. His own statement of the case to Nellie was plain. He said he was tired. He declared, also, that it was pleasant at the lake, and that he loved to dream there in the silence. "I remember a world outside of these mountains, Nellie," said Jacques, "that you have not seen." When Nellie said, anxiously, that she feared he was giving way to some secret sorrow, he did not reply.

Jacque's cabin at the lake was a pleasant place. During the autumn he cleared a little ground, that he might have a garden in the spring, and he improved the old road so that a team could be driven over it. A few weeks' labor at "The Works" supplied him with means to procure the necessaries he required. Then a little furniture and a few books were taken to the cabin, and the toiler settled down to rest.

Jacques was a sensitive man. The isolation of his hermit-life soon had its natural effect upon him. That unseen world that surrounds the living, both when they wake and when they sleep, seemed to him to come nearer and nearer. The strange spirits that woo and win the solitary found him in the wilderness. It was observed that he was becoming quiet and shy, and that the little he saw of society when he visited the settlement oppressed him.

The seasons came and went with much feverish anxiety, and many baffled enterprises, at the mining settlement. Amid the worry and the failures, Ben Jacques, the hermit, was little cared for, and rarely remembered.

The little settlement did not encroach very rapidly upon the woods. Jacques' cabin was still miles away in the forest. His acre of garden was a rose in the vast wilderness. In spring the flowers bloomed around his doorway, and the bees from his hives hummed around the tiny clearing. Remote as it was, the robins and the bluebirds found this lonely home. It was one of the picnic journeys in summer for the young folks to travel the long, unfrequented road through the woods, and visit Jaques, the hermit. These visits were received as a great honor by the venerable man, and he always gave the visitors honey and flowers. But only Nellie, and her husband and children, knew "old Mr. Jacques" as something more than a strange man or a curiosity. Twice, at least, every summer a horse and rude wagon were driven by Nellie's husband, or by her own hands, over the rough road to Mr. Jacques'. Almost every month in the year Jacques came to see Nellie and her family. It was the tie that bound him to the outward world.

Nellie used to say to her husband that although she could not imagine what it was, she was sure there was some sad secret in Mr. Jacques' life. Her eyes grew dim with tears as she saw that her own little Mary, so timid and shy toward all others, yet found a friend in this lonely and aged man. She wondered at the pretty blush that came to his withered cheeks as the quiet child welcomed and kissed him.

But no one knew the life or the thoughts of Benjamin Jacques. The dreary years, the brightness of summer, and the winter's dreadful cold, found him dwelling ever alone in the silence of the great woods. As the long decades were passing, the silver of his locks changed to snow.

It came to pass that a message from the years gone by penetrated to his seclusion, reaching the saddened spirit more to wound than to cheer.

It was an August night and raining. Jacques sat in his cabin, reading a newspaper dated three months back. The light of a candle which he held in his hand fell upon his face, revealing how strangely and sadly it was chastened by his lonely life. The rain beat dull and dreary upon the window pane. A mouse nibbled in the cupboard and then ran across the floor. A low, moaning sigh came from the forest. Jacques put his candle upon the table, pushed up his spectacles, closed his eyes and sat thinking. There were strange stories in the newspaper he had been reading, about spirits coming back to this world. He was not surprised by the idea. He had felt his deceased mother near him many times, when he was utterly heart-broken and weeping in his solitary hours. But he did not think it likely the spirits would make noises and disturb people. He was satisfied that the accounts in the newspaper were not true. Then he wondered again what it was that he had felt coming all day. Perhaps it was nothing. Yet why should he feel it always before people came? He would not have believed such things years ago.

Jacques opened his eyes. Was that a faint lightning-flash upon the window? It was too long and steady for that. He rose and peered out into the blackness of the stormy night. His window overlooked the lake. Across upon a point of land that projected out from the main shore, a ruddy fire was burning. Its red glare came in a misty, shimmering track across the waves.

"Some hunters, probably," thought Jacques. And yet the hunters never came to the lake, and there was no fishing there. "It must be somebody who has come all the way through on the old mining road," he said to himself. He tried to think it was not remarkable; but he did not sleep very soundly that night for thinking of it, although the beat of the rain upon the roof soothed him.

The next morning was clear and beautiful. The green, wet woods were steaming in the warm summer air, and the bees were humming. At 8 o'clock Jaques sat reading in his open door-way. A bright, active boy, dressed in a blue suit, and about twelve years of age, came along the lake shore, and to the door of the cabin.

"Good morning Mr. Jacques," said the boy, with a cheery smile; and his clear blue eyes looked kindly and curiously at the long, white hair and grave, sad face of the hermit. Jacques pushed his spectacles back upon his forehead, and turned his dreamy look upon the eager young face before him.

The boy proceeded to tell Jacques that he and his older brother had walked sixty miles along the roads through the woods for a vacation, and were camping over on the point. He said that as it was Sunday, they should stay over until to-morrow. "They told us back at Smith's that you lived here, and that your name was Mr. Jacques," said the boy with juvenile volubility; and turning partly away, the lad commenced biting the green bark from a birch branch in his hand, glancing at the man meanwhile, to discover what impression he was making. When the hermit spoke a few kind words in reply, the boy seemed to judge that it would be safe to develop his policy. "You see, Mr. Jacques," he said, "we want some new potatoes from your garden, and I guess you will hate to let us have any."

The boy found little difficulty in arranging with kind-hearted Mr. Jacques. The hermit was ready to do more than was asked of him. He urged that the lads should come and stay at his cottage.

The boy departed, and soon returned with his comrade. They brought a knapsack full of trout and a rifle. The elder boy was also dressed in blue; he was grave and sedate.

The young talkers made it lively at the cottage. Jacques had not heard such music there for many a dreary day,—not since the picnic, three years before.

The boys looked at the bees and the flowers, and the younger one explored all the surroundings of the place. Will, the elder, sat with Jacques and conversed quietly of the news of the day. The conversation turned upon books. The boy was well informed.

"You are a student," said Jacques. "When I was young, I too had some schooling; in my solitude I still find in reading my chief enjoyment and solace." And then Jacques produced a worn volume of Milton's Poems, and read, in a slow, measured manner, a part of the poem beginning at man's first disobedience, that brought death into the world and all our woe.

The old man became confidential with the sober scholarly lad. "I know little," said Jacques, humbly, "of the great world in which you live, and of literary men and fame; my grandfather was a writer for the press in France." And then Jacques, with diffidence and embarrassment, confessed that in the long, silent hours, just to amuse his thoughts, he had himself composed a few lines, and had them in memory. They were not much, he said, but they gave him something to think about, and imparted to his solitary hours a certain pleasure.

"I am not skilled in punctuation," he remarked, in his unaffected way, "and so I have written them down." As the two became more acquainted, the old man, blushing a little, repeated a poem of his own, and the young student jotted it down in cipher in his note-book. The hermit was greatly pleased at this, and smiled with a simple, honest pride, as his words were read back to him to see that all was right. Jacques was correct in saying that the lines were not very much. They were inspired by Milton's Paradise Lost, and treated of the same great theme. With all their rudeness, however, they revealed the native grandeur of his soul, and I would fain believe that they reflected in some degree the light of the great epic that inspired them.

As the sun was going down, the boys and Jacques sat in the cottage door.

"You call each other Will and George," said Jacques, "but, if I may ask, what are your full names?"

The boys gave their names and the name of their father.

What was it that made Jacques tremble and then remain so still? The boys noticed the agitation and the silence, but knew no cause. By degrees the conversation was resumed. A half hour passed away.

Jacques said to Will, as if casually, "Your father is the missionary pastor that has recently came to this region and visits the settlement sometimes?"

Will replied in the affirmative. The conversation turned again to other matters. An hour later Jacques said to Will, "You favor your father in your looks, I suppose?"

"Yes, so they say," replied Will, smiling at the old man's curiosity.

"But he is not like your father," said Jacques, pointing to George.

"No," said Will, unconsciously, "he is like mother, they say."

Why was the old man so quiet? Why did his voice tremble when he spoke? The boys noticed how humble and sad and subdued he seemed that evening, and wondered why he consulted every wish of theirs so anxiously, and seemed to strive so hard to serve them.

In spite of their expostulations the hermit gave up his own bed to the boys. The brothers sat by their bed before retiring. They were whispering a moment together. What was it? Jacques heard the words, "George, mother said we always must," and then the two knelt silently at the bedside. When they rose they saw that Jacques was also kneeling, and a low sound like a sob came from the dim corner where he was, as he rose from his knees. There were kind good nights said, and wishes for a bright to-morrow, and the lads slept.

The wishes for a bright morning were realized, and the youthful travelers prepared to resume their journey. Before they went away Jacques said, "I was acquainted with your parents many years ago; that is," he continued, with a strange faltering, "I do not know as I was acquainted with your father—you might tell them," he added, "that Mr. Jacques sends his respects—if they should remember me."

It was 7 o'clock; and the sun was shining very brightly, when the rosy-faced boys left Jacques' cabin, and with kind words of "good-by" started along the road out toward the mining settlement. As they passed into the woods they turned and looked back once more at the garden and flowers, and they waved once more adieu with their caps to the hermit. As they did so, Jacques stood by the road side, leaning upon his staff and weeping bitterly.

"That is a very strange old man," said George.

"So he is," said Will; "I think he was crying all last night." And the two, so young and inexperienced in the voyage of life, passed on, not knowing what message they had brought to this shipwrecked mariner, upon his lonely rock in the vast mysterious ocean.

Jacques's health declined. Nellie thought it was not safe for the old man to live alone. She urged upon her husband the propriety of bringing their friend to their own house. But Jacques when invited said, no, he could not leave his home. In the winter following, Nellie's husband visited Jacques several times, making the journey upon snow shoes. But he always found the hermit in about his usual health, and able, he said, to visit the settlement whenever he desired to.

It was spring again. Robins and bluebirds came; and Jacques' garden hummed with the bees and blossomed with the flowers, when the fire-pulsed, leafy June was glowing with the life of a new summer. Nellie and little Mary went in their wagon to visit "old Mr. Jacques," at the lake. They came to the cottage. The timid little maiden sprang out of the wagon and went forward through the gate, while her mother remained to tie the old gray horse to a post. Mary went close up to the cottage. The door was open and she stepped in. Then she called back to her mother that Jacques was asleep. Nellie felt the presentiment. She entered the cabin, and there upon the bed was the weary traveler, forever at rest.

It was plain that the great conqueror had surprised him. Jacques was dressed with his usual neatness and care. His Milton had fallen from his hand and was laying upon the bed by his side. The clock was ticking upon the shelf, and the flowers upon the little table at the bedside were still fresh with the morning dew. The little window toward the lake was open, and the light summer air stirred the white muslin curtain that shaded it. Nellie and little Mary stood for a while awe-stricken in the great hush and stillness of the presence of death. Then Nellie closed the house, and her tears fell as she realized that she was doing the last service she could render her friend. Then she and little Mary returned to the settlement, and suitable aid was secured and sent to the cabin.

It was proposed that Jacques should be brought out of the common burying-ground; but it turned out that he had strictly charged Nellie that his grave should be at his home. The place he had chosen was where the flowers grew, and the bees and the birds and the sunshine came first in spring.

The hermit's wishes in regard to his last resting place were complied with. The funeral was upon the Sabbath; and a service at the settlement was omitted, in order that the people might assemble at the hermitage. It was esteemed fortunate that the missionary pastor was making his round, traveling with his wife in the bright summer weather, along the roads to the settlement in the wilderness. They came to the meeting that Sabbath, at the little clearing in the woods.

The missionary pastor was a venerable man, who had seen service in the cause of his Master in many fields. His wife was a tall, quiet woman, bearing well the dignity of age. The silver was thickening in her hair, but her features were still symmetrically moulded, and she retained her queenly tread.

The pastor spoke from the door of the cabin, while the women were within, and a congregation of men was upon the outside.

Why did the pastor's wife manifest so much interest in the cabin and the things there? She observed the hermit's furniture and his books. After the sermon, when there was a little stir in arranging before burial, she ventured to lift a worn copy of Milton's poems from the table at her side. What was it upon the fly leaf that brought a little flush to her face? Only these faded words, written in an unformed, girlish hand, "Happy New Year to Mr. Jacques, 1829."

Soon the arrangements were made, and the people, according to the country custom, passed in file by the coffin and looked their last. It was noticed that the pastor's wife wept, and placed a flower from the garden upon the breast of the aged sleeper.

The services were over. The body of Benjamin Jacques had been committed to its kindred dust. The pastor observed that his wife trembled as he aided her to get into the stout buggy which was his traveling carriage. As the line of wagons filed along the road under the trees, the pastor said in his kindest tone, "My dear, you were very much effected by the services to-day." The wife placed her hand tenderly upon her husband's arm and replied, "It is the same man, Joseph; I was acquainted with Mr. Jacques when I was a young girl in Salem."

Shipping Intelligence.

The steamship Ajax will sail for San Francisco at 6 o'clock to morrow morning.

The steamship Gussie Telfair is due from Sitka.

The barks Eden and Japan and the ship Cashmere will probably finish loading next week.

The tonnage market is unusually dull and the discharged vessels seem to have little hope of being taken up, both here and at San Francisco.

The steamship Geo. W. Elder will leave San Francisco for Portland to-morrow.

ADVERTISED LETTERS.

LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING IN POST-office at Portland, county of Multnomah, Oregon, Jan. 20, 1877. Persons calling for these letters must give the date on which they are advertised.

Ladies' List.

Ball, Miss Sarah J
Biland Mrs E
Burke, Miss Mary
Burton, Mrs Rhoda
Carrell, Mrs Wm
Clifford, Mrs E J
Crins, Mrs Eliza
Davidson, Mrs Mary A
Demhens, Miss Annie
Dougher, Miss Annie E
Erssle, Miss Mary
Frazier, Mrs Mary E
Gates, Mrs Wm W
Goodell, Mrs E
Jones, Miss Sarah
Kent, Miss Rach[illegible]
Lud[illegible], Mrs Jas C
Michlet, Miss Tony
Miller, Mrs Anna
McKay, Miss Alice
McCurdy, Mrs Ruth
Ranigan, Miss Addie
Rogers, Mrs Mary
Sern, Mrs Natilda
Sweeney, Mrs Ellen
Warren, Mrs Ellen S
Warren, Mrs Eliza D
Williams, Mrs S J
Williamson, Miss M E
White, Miss Emma
Young, Mrs Linda

Gentlemen's List.

Ag[illegible] Continental Life Insurance Co.
Armstrong, John
Abrams, D K
Birdsell, G M
Bibbey, Jas
Bowie, John
Bjorshec, M J
Brandt, A P
Britton, John
Brownell, Jas
Carr, W W
Carey, John
Collins, A M
Collyer, J
Crabb, Joseph
Creecy, Jas
Chanhomme, C
Chapman, W G
Chapman, T
Curren, Patrick
Dance, Thos E
Discoway, I C
Dubrull, J B
Ed. Evening News
Everbeng, H
Fleck, R D
Ferguson, Robt
Foster, Wm
Foster, Benj
Garland, Wm
Gaffney, Andrew
Greiner, Andrew
Hamilton, C V
Herald
Hoffman, J R
Hubbard, O A
Hallett, H
Hall, Luman
Hannon, Joseph
Hanshaw, David
Jordan, Edward
Kaubiko, A
Kratz, Carl
Kruger, G
Ladrif, Geo
Leib, Fred H
Losee, Judson R
Logan, Frank C
Lune, Jas K
Matthies, E
Mess, Mr
Meir, John
Morin, Theodule
Martin, John
McCabe, Peter
McClure, M D
McCausland, O J
McEnhill, Peter
Patridge, John
Hummel, Hiran
Rhodes, Mahlon
Rendall, Geo
Ritchie, Wm B
Rogers, J P
Rothermund, G
Robbins, G
Sanborn, Wm
Shanklin, J W
Shaame, J
Smith, L N
Smith, L W
Smith, E N
Strong, Elisha
Strong, J B
St. Clare, Arthur
Straub, John
Stevenson, J B
Steers, John
Tobin, Tom
Thomas, Jas E
Thompson, A M
Vickers, Elias
Vautier, Emile
Weld, Cyrus M
Wilkins, Chas W
Ward, Jas
Wheatley, Paris
Williamson, W [illegible]

GEO. E. COLE, P. M.

BANKS.

OREGON & WASHINGTON

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9 First St., Ankeny's Building, Portland.

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Hours—10 to 3 P. M. Saturdays, 10 to 1; open on Saturday evenings from 7 to 8 (for receiving deposits only. For further information apply to

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Paid up Capital........$2,000,000

With power to increase to $10,000,000.

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CHICAGO..........Bank of Montreal.
CANADA..........
MEXICO & SOUTH AMERICA...London Bank of Mexico & South America.
IRELAND..........Bank of Ireland.
SCOTLAND.........British Linen Company.
ENGLAND..........National Provincial Bank of England.
LIVERPOOL......Bank of Liverpool. North & South Wales Bank

This Bank transacts a General Banking business. Deposits received on current account, subject to check.

Interest allowed on Time Deposits at six per cent (6 pr ct.) per annum for periods of three months and upwards.

Approved Bills discounted. Loans made on available security. Collections made promptly.

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LONDON, PARIS,
BERLIN FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN

THE RETAIL BANK, Limited

THIS BANK CAN GIVE SATISFACTORY REFerences from leading men of Oregon, that whatever security is guaranteed to depositors through the Capital Stock being limited is vouchsafed to the public in our case in its fullest sense.

Other than the above we can only refer the people of Oregon for reference to the fact that "we still live," and the further fact that according to the laws of Oregon, not only our bank assets (including office fixtures) are pledged for the payment of our liabilities, but every dollar of our private fortunes are liable to the bank creditors, and said private fortunes, too, are "limited." A friend suggests that our office fixtures are "limited" but he is trying to "bear" our credit, and we warn you against him.

DELASHMUTT & OATMAN.

State Treasurer's Notice.

STATE OF OREGON,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
Salem, January 17, 1877.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THERE are funds in the Treasury for the payment of the following Warrants drawn in the year 1876, viz: 277, 278, 280½, 282, 279, 283, 284, 286, 287, 288, 289, 224, 260, 262, 261, 280, 290, 293, 298, 297, 294, 295, 296, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 321, 322, 291, 340, 342, 320, 345, 330, 331, 332, 343, 344, 347, 292, 299, 300.

Interest on these Warrants will cease on the 18th inst.

A. H. BROWN,
State Treasurer.

Also, all Coupons for January, 1877, will be paid.
ja18d3w A. H. BROWN, State Treas'r.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, DIRECT.

CARRYING U. S. MAILS.

THE OREGON STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S Steamer

AJAX.

PETER MACKIE ....Commander.

Will leave the Company's Wharf at Foot of F street for the above port on

SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1877,
At 6 o'clock A. M.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Office of the Company, corner F and Front streets.

GEO. W. WEIDLER, Agent.

For PORT TOWNSEND, VICTORIA, NANAIMO, FORT WRANGLE and SITKA.

CARRYING U. S. MAILS.

THE STEAMSHIP,

GUSSIE TELFAIR,

J. A. GARDNER..........Commander.

Will leave the Oregon Steamship Company's Wharf, foot of F street, for the above ports on

TUESDAY, JAN. 23, 1877,
At 5 o'clock P. M.

For Freight or Passage apply at corner F and Front streets

GEO. W. WEIDLER, Agent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

VIA TACOMA.

THE FIRST CLASS IRON STEAMSHIP

CITY OF PANAMA.

Passengers for San Francisco via Victoria will leave Portland per Steamer "Welcome," on

SATURDAY, JAN. 27, 1877, AT 6 A. M.

THROUGH FARE, from Portland to San Francisco

Cabin..........$25 00 | Steerage..........$12 00

Tickets for sale at Office Oregon Steam Navigation Company, corner Front and Ash streets, up stairs.

Through Tickets sold to China, Sandwich Islands, Australia, New Zealand, Panama and New York.

RIVER STEAMERS.

THE WILLAMETTE

Transportation and Locks Co's

STEAMERS leave PORTLAND from the Central Wharf, between Washington and Alder streets, as follows:

FOR DAYTON—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M.

For SALEM, ALBANY, CORVALLIS and Way Landings, Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday, at 6 A. M.

For Lightering and Towing a Vessel

Between Portland and Astoria apply at the office of the Company, near corner of Front and Washington streets.

FRANK T. DODGE, Agent.

THE WILLAMETTE

Transportation & Locks Co.'s

NOTICE.

ON AND AFTER JANUARY 1, 1877, until further notice, the W. T. & L. Co. will carry Freight at

REDUCED RATES.

UP FREIGHT:

PORTLAND TO SALEM..............$1 00 per Ton.
" Points above Salem 1 50

For SPECIAL RATES on DOWN FREIGHT apply at the Office of the Company.

FRANK T. DODGE, Agent.

Oregon Steam Navigation Co.'s

PASSENGER SCHEDULE.

PASSENGERS LEAVE PORTLAND FOR DALLES—Daily, (except Sunday) at 5 o'clock A. M.

FOR VICTORIA—Wednesday and Saturday at 6 A. M.

FOR KALAMA, TACOMA AND SEATTLE—Daily (except Sunday), at 6 A. M.

FOR ASTORIA—Daily, (except Sunday,) at 6 A.M.

For Cathlamet, Bay View and Skomockaway—Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6 A.M.

For Westport, Clifton and Knappa—Tuesday Thursday and Saturday, at 6 A. M.

J. C. AINSWORTH, President.

"CITY OF SALEM"

Will Leave Pacific Wharf for

CORVALLIS

AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS, ON

Wednesdays and Saturdays,

At 6 o'clock A. M.,

U. B. SCOTT & CO.

Z. J. HATCH, Agent.

STEAMER S. T. CHURCH

WILL RECEIVE FREIGHT ON old P. T. Co. Wharf on and after, Dec. 27th for

CORVALLIS

and intermediate points. For rates apply on wharf or on board.

J. W. COCHRAN & CO.

Portland & Vancouver Packet,

THE STEAMER VANCOUVER,

JAS. T. GRAY Master,

WILL LEAVE FOOT OF ALDER STREET daily, Sunday excepted, at 2:30 P. M.

Returning, leave Vancouver at 8 A. M.

For freight or passage apply on board.

Towing done between 10:30 A. M. and 2 P. M. daily, except Sundays.

PORTLAND

CITY DIRECTORY

For 1877.

IN PRESS, AND WILL BE PUBLISHED ON or about JANUARY 1, 1877, the

PORTLAND CITY DIRECTORY for 1877,

Embracing a General Directory of Residents, a Directory of East Portland; together with a Business Directory and other Statistics relative to the Progress and Present Condition of the city.

This being the FIFTEENTH ANNUAL ISSUE of the above work, the Publisher will spare no expense to render it FULLY RELIABLE and ACCURATE, his sole aim being to make the DIRECTORY useful to every citizen in Portland as a faithful annual index of the commercial condition of the city.

The CANVASSING for NAMES in this city and East Portland will be entrusted to reliable parties so as to ensure correctness in every detail.

Mr. A. BUSHWILER will solicit for Advertisements, and the Publisher hopes that the same patronage may be extended to the contemplated issue that has been received during the past fourteen years.

☞ Please report all alterations in Firms or Business, Removals, etc., at the FRANKLIN BOOK STORE, 41 First street.

EVERDING & FARRELL

DEALERS IN

Wheat, Flour, Mill Feed,

BACON,

Hay, Straw, Oats, &c.

FRONT AND ALDER STS., PORTLAND

CAUTION.

TO ALL PERSONS WHO HAVE PURCHASED patent rights from L. L. Leathers. The patent, No. 178,307 is only for the manufacturing process of Artificial Stone. The manufacturing of Mosaic Tiles belongs to another patent, which is exclusively my own property, and I will prosecute to the extent of the law any parties manufacturing Mosaic Tiles, unless they have previously purchased my right.

F. CHAPPELLET.

OAKLAND, Cal., Dec. 22, 1876. d19 3m

RAILROAD.

Oregon & California R. R. Co

To Take Effect Sunday, Sept. 17, 1876, at 12 o'clock Noon.

DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAY).

As follows:

PORTLAND AND ROSEBURG

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Portland	7:30 A. M.	Roseburg	[illegible]:00 P. M.
Roseburg	5:00 A. M.	Portland	[illegible] P. M.

ALBANY EXPRESS TRAIN.

DAILY, (EXCEPT SUNDAYS)

as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Portland	[illegible]:50 A. M.	Albany	3:25 P. M.
Albany	1:30 A. M.	Portland	0:05 A. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS

DAILY, (EXCEPT SUNDAYS) AS FOLLOWS

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Portland	[illegible]:15 A. M.	Junction	6:30 P. M.
Junction	5:4[illegible] A. M.	Portland	5:15 P. M.

The Oregon and California Railroad Ferry makes connection with all Regular Trains.

Close connections are made at ROSEBURG with the Stages of the Oregon and California Stage Company.

☞ Tickets for Sale to all the principal points in California and the East, at Company's Office.

Cor. F and Front St., at Ferry Landing

PORTLAND.

Storage will be charged on freight remaining in Warehouse over 24 hours.

Freight will not be received for shipment after 5 o'clock P. M.

J. BRANDT, Jr., Gen'l Sup't.

E. P. ROGERS, Gen'l Freight and Passenger Agent.

Northern Pacific Railroad.

PACIFIC DIVISION.

KALAMA TO TACOMA.

DAILY, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.)

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Kalama	11:20 A. M.	Tacoma	5 30 P. M.
Tacoma	4 20 A. M.	Kalama	12:30 P. M.

CONNECTIONS.

At Kalama with O. S. N. Co.'s Boats for all points on Columbia River.

At Tacoma with stages for Olympia.

At Tacoma with Steamers for Seattle, Olympia and all other points on Puget Sound.

On Saturday and Wednesday at 4 A. M. with steamers for Port Townsend, Victoria, Nanaimo, New Westminster and Fraser River.

Connecting Tri-Monthly with Pacific Mail Steamship Co.'s Steamships from VICTORIA to SAN FRANCISCO.

Through fare from Portland to San Francisco:

Cabin..........$25 00 | Steerage..........$12 00

Through Tickets for sale at the office of the O. S. N. Co., Portland, Or.

J. W. SPRAGUE, General Superintendent.

H. W. FAIRWEATHER, General Ticket Agent.

SNEEZING CATARRH.

This is a constant sneeze, sneeze, sneeze, until your head seems ready to fly off, until your nose and eyes discharge excessive quantities of mucus, thin, acrid, and poisonous, until unfit for business or pleasure, you number yourself among the most afflicted of mortals, destined to suffer periodically the greatest distress without relief or consolation, every draught, every breath of air seems an enemy in disguise. This is properly called Acute Catarrh, and commonly Cold in the Head. Its constant recurrence in one constitutionally weak or diseased nasal organs, and the [illegible] action of the [illegible] glands. In the permanent cure of this distressing malady SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE FOR CATARRH is a never-failing specific. Instant relief follows the first dose. Its use destroys the morbid sensitiveness to atmospheric changes which predispose people to this disease, and is sure to prevent an attack of Chronic or Ulcerative Catarrh.

CHRONIC CATARRH.

Symptoms—Obstructed breathing, partial closure of one or both nostrils, a stopped up, "stuffed up," feeling in the head, constant blowing of the nose, discharges from the nose of a watery or thick yellow or greenish mucus, frequently streaked with blood. Sometimes the matter becomes encrusted in the nasal passages and is removed only by prolonged effort. In the morning on rising the symptoms are the worst. Violent sneezing, hawking and spitting, until the crusts are removed, at least partially, and the throat freed from the matter that has accumulated during the night. Finally the poisonous secretions attack the throat, bronchial tubes, lungs, terminating in pulmonary consumption, accompanied by most offensive breath and impaired eyesight and hearing.

ULCERATIVE CATARRH.

This is the destructive and terrible stage of the disease. The whole nasal passages, including the eyes and ears, the tonsils, throat, bronchial tubes and lungs become, one after another, affected, inflamed, ulcerated, and succumb rapidly to this frightful monster. A peculiar [illegible] is generated and set at [illegible] by this disease, which, permeating the blood, weakens and destroys its renovating power, and allows the system no opportunity to throw off the malady until its poison is neutralized and expelled. Hence the constitutional treatment becomes of the most vital consequence, "because unless arrested in its earlier stage the disease will make rapid progress towards pulmonary consumption."—*Warren's Household Physician.* Meanwhile a soothing, healing, and astringent medicine must be applied directly to the nasal passages, this forming the most perfect treatment of the disease possible.

PERMANENTLY CURED.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE FOR CATARRH is a safe, certain and permanent cure for Catarrh of every form, and is the most perfect remedy ever devised. It is purely a vegetable distillation, and is applied locally by insufflation and constitutionally by internal administration. Locally applied relief is instantaneous. It soothes, heals and cleanses the nasal passages of every feeling of uneasiness, obstruction, dullness or dizziness. Constitutionally administered it renovates the blood, purifies it of the acid poison with which it is always charged in Catarrh, stimulates the stomach, liver, and kidneys, perfects digestion, makes new blood, and permits the formation of sound, healthy tissue, and finally obtains complete control over the disease. The remarkable curative powers, when all other remedies fail, of SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE are attested by thousands who gratefully recommend it to fellow sufferers. No statement is made regarding it that cannot be substantiated by the most respectable and reliable references. It is a great and good medicine, and worthy of all confidence. Each package contains a Treatise on Catarrh and Dr. Sanford's Improved Inhaling Tube, and full directions for its use in all cases.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE is sold by all wholesale and retail druggists throughout the United States. Price $1.00.

CRANE & BRIGHAM, and REDINGTON & CO., Wholesale Agents, San Francisco.

LAME BACK.

Lame and Painful Back. Twelve Days in Hospital.

Messrs. Weeks & Potter: Gentlemen—I have just recovered from a lame and painful back, through the use of your COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTERS. My back was so lame and painful that I could not stoop, walk, or do duty of any kind, and was placed in the hospital for twelve days without cure. I then asked permission of the surgeon to try the Collins' Voltaic Plasters, and in a few hours after putting one on was entirely relieved of pain and able to bend my back, and am now thoroughly well. I consider them of great wonder. Respectfully Yours,

ALEXANDER JAMESON,
Co. I, 1st Artillery, Fort Warren.

Boston, May 3, 1876.

"ARE DOING WONDERS."

Messrs. Weeks & Potter: Gentlemen—COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTERS are doing Wonders. They work like magic, and those you sent last are all sold and more wanted. Send me three dozen as soon as you get this. Money enclosed herewith. I want them to-morrow night if possible. In haste. Yours,

T. F. PALMER, P. M.

No. Fayette, Me., May 1, 1876.

Sold by all druggists. Sent by mail on receipt of 25 cents for one, $1.25 for six, or $2.25 for twelve, carefully wrapped and warranted, by WEEKS & POTTER, Proprietors, Boston, Mass.

REDINGTON & CO. and CRANE & BRIGHAM, Wholesale Agents, San Francisco.

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NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of Oregon. In Bankruptcy. In the matter of Charles F. Gay, Bankrupt. District of Oregon, ss. This is to give notice that on the 12th day of January, 1877, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States for the District of Oregon, against the estate of Charles F. Gay, of the county of Linn, in said District, who has been duly adjudged a bankrupt upon petition of his creditors, that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Portland, in said District, on the 26th day of January, A. D. 1877, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of H. H. Northup, Room No. 1 in Dekum's Building, Register in Bankruptcy of said District.

ABNER W. WATERS,
U. S. Marshal for said District.

SAN FRAN

Saw-Smithing & Repairing

ESTABLISHMENT,

17 and 19 Fremont street between Front and Battery,

SAN FRANCISCO.

N. W. SPAULDING'S PATENT inserted in circular saws. REPAIRING, in all its branches, Gumming, Re-Toothing, CIRCULAR SAWS of all sizes; Mulay, Gang, Buck, kinds, together with a good house at lowest market Cast-steel faced PLANE ING CUTTERS always short notice.

N. E.—KNAPP, BU mission Merchants, Portland authorized Agents for Oregon. Orders sent through them wise filled at same rates as

To the

SEMINAL

Seminal Weakness, the This solitary vice, or practiced by the youth unlimited extent, producing by, the following train of combatted by scientific low countenance, dark the head, ringing in the of leaves and rattling of the loins, weakness of blunted intellect, approaching strangers, acquaintances, memory, hectic tions about the frequent insanity.

CURED

Persons at a distance by addressing a letter symptoms, length of and have damage and with full Dollars coin, office or through medicine will be Union. Address